PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. Milk

No. 53,915.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9605
10th "	MARMORA	10909		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6910		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10909
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 4th *October*, 1906.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Iliaffer	7600	6th Oct. 1906.
† GILESIA	Lo. Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	3th Dec. "
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 588. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,016	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori		8th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	17th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4725	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 8th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 11th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 6th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	8th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th October, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NEVADA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,986	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gidonnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	12th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	22nd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3769	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Airey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

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DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

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Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Dram, Rs. 4.

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BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
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LAKHAMSEN NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above is anticipated to be sufficient to float the Company successfully doing away with the necessity of any further calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.

Forms of application for shares prospectus and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To THE SECRETARIES,
ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CMPANY, LIMITED.
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN—

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up.....shares in the abovenamed Company, upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, and to accept the same or any smaller number, that may be allotted to me.

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs.....being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share on the number of shares applied for by me, and agree to pay the balance of Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Occupation.....
Date.....
Signature.....

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE MEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "The Best Brain and Nerve Food," "Best Blood Purifier," "Best Medicine for Nervousness," &c.

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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3$\frac{2}{32}$d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{33}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,

Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, Oct. 6—The Toreador.
MONDAY, " 8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY, " 9—The Belle of New York
WEDNESDAY, " 10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission :—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At

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TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid view of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM, P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."
ARRIVED on 20th March, 1906.
AND
S. S. "MERTON HALL,"
ARRIVED on 16th May, 1906.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO or their Underwriters are hereby requested to forward to the Undersigned all their claims for general average on or before the 31st instant.

The Undersigned will not accept any responsibility whatsoever if any claims forwarded to them after the aforesaid date are not included in the average statement.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Agents.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency.
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY, 3RD *October*, 1906.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals intending to occupy land at the Colaba Cotton Greens for the season 1906-07 are requested to kindly pay the season ground rent due on the plots by the 18th. October, 1906. The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 18th October, 1906, any plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager.
Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1906.

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., MONDAY, 8th October, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 3RD OCTOBER, 1906.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a CHEMICAL LABORATORY BUILDING and COTTON SHED will be received on THURSDAY the 11th October, 1906, up to 1 P.M., at the Office of the Undersigned.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 (Five hundred.)

The Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works are attached to the Form of Tender. Plans may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Office of the Architect to the Institute, Mr. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, F.R.I. B.A., etc., (Markers Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort,) between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of Form of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
3RD OCTOBER, 1906.

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS.

18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.

J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
SHAMSET STREET, MARKET,
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SUFFERERS' TALISMAN.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is the only unfailing remedy for Cholera; Colic; Cramp; Flatulence; Dyspepsia; Lassitude. Almost instantaneous in its effect. Is an enduring, powerful, stimulant; Yet does not excite the vascular and nervous systems.

"ZAM-ZAM." It assists oxidation; keeps up the animal heat; stimulates circulation; and supports the exhausted state of the system.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is a great Germicide; is a safeguard against Epidemics of Cholera; Measels; Plague; Fleas and other insects are killed by its smell.

"ZAM-ZAM." The only Deodorizer. Purifies the air. It forms the best Disinfectant to be sprinkled in sick-rooms; subsides stink.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is a cure for Dipsomania (drunkenness); a certain remedy for Sea-sickness.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is the unrivalled Embrocation for Sprains; Muscular Pains; Strains etc.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is an antiseptic Mouth-Wash; kills fetid smell: arrests decay; sweetens the breath; and imparts sensation of freshness. Is an antiseptic Eau de Cologne, the best Refrigerant ever found. Absorbs heat marvellously.

☞ See the trade-mark of a wading bird. Per Bot. ans. 8; and ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
ZOOMA MUSJID—BOMBAY.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.

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TELEGRAMS :—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

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What it is and How it is done.

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And Self Development.

What it is and How it is done.

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Clairaudience, Psychometry, and Clairsensience.

What it is and How it is done.

Preliminary Observance—Clairvoyance in Theory—Clairvoyance in Practice: Positive Methods—"Mediumship," Psychometry, etc.—Negative Methods.

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What it is and How it is done.

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What it is and How it is done.

Phases of Consciousness and Brain-Action—The Science of Mind—The Secret of Personal Success.

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Mental and Magnetic. What it is and How it is done.

The Rationale of Mental Healing—The Modus Operandi—Suggestions for Affirmation—Magnetic Healing:—Its Principles and Practice—"Local" or Specific Treatments.

AUTO—SUGGESTION.

What it is and how to use it, for Health, Happiness, and Success. A book of practical Self Development. By H. A. Parkyan. Rs. 3-8.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer ISCHIA from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the evening of 4th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at F. Shed Princes Dock.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO.
Agent.
RUBATTINO COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "WILDENFELS," from New York are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of the GOODS landed at the Carnac Bunder from Messrs. RAHIMTOOLA SUNDERJI and Co., against payment of all landing charges.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
BOMBAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., (S.T.,) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' report and audited balance sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1906.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 31st instant both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Director,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

BOMBAY 5TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BACHOOBAI widow of EDALJI PALLONJI CHOKSEY deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed Bai Bachoobai, widow of Edalji Pallonji Choksey, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, who died at Bombay, on or about the 25th day of November, 1900, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 30th day of August, 1902, to Manekji Sorabji Marker and the said Manekji Sorabji Marker having since died Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed of whose unadministered Property and Credits were granted to Pallonji Rustomji Choksey alias Kutar, by the said High Court, on the 6th day of April, 1904, are hereby REQUIRED to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their Office at 70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned at their said Office within a month from the date hereof, as after that date the said Mr. Pallonji Rustomji Choksey alias Kutar, as such Administrator as aforesaid will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have had Notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator. Dated this 4th day of October, 1906.

PESTANJI RUSTIM AND KOLA,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AS WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th October, 1906, are gazetted Holidays the WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares available between certain Stations over this Railway will be issued from TUESDAY, the 16th to MONDAY the 22nd October, 1906, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey as usual up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 23rd October, 1906.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

N and from the 15th October, 1906, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be REOPENED for all descriptions of Traffic.

For full particulars see the poster notice exhibited at Stations.

J. N. HAWKINS,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION CALCUTTA, 1906.

WITH regard to the PRIZE of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 offered by the Indian Industrial Conference at its sittings held at Benares in December last, for two best handlooms which will satisfy the stated conditions and the working of which will be demonstrated at the forthcoming Exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee will be pleased to pay the cost of Exhibition the aforesaid looms to indegent competitors who may apply for the same to

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.
The Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, At Culcutta, 1906.
62, BOWBAZAR STREET.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY,

No. 384 of 1906.

In the matter of the Petition of NOROTAMDAS GORDHANDAS Shs lately carried on business as a Manufacturer of and dealer in Silver Vessels and Oil and now unemployed; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and six, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the thirteenth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and six praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents said application must appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday the said seventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel to oppose the same.—Dated this Third day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and six.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of October, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims,
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years [illegible] Sold by all Chemists [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

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CLEARENCE SALE—Commencing from 8th October, for a few days only. CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., opposite G. T. Hospital.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, one who can qualify and push up a respectable Educated Hindu in a progressive Office or business line. No. 896 O. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, SHOP.—A well lighted, airy and commodious—in Hornby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to No. 903 O. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendents, Rings Scraf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards. Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Press' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

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"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

"ARABIAN NIGHTS." The Library Edition of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" in Twelve Volumes. The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night Translated from the Arabic by Captain Sir R. F. Burton, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., &c. Reprinted from the original Edition and Edited by LEONARD C. SMITHERS, and Illustrated by a Series of Seventy Original Illustrations reproduced from the Original Pictures in Oils specially painted by Albert Letchford. In first-rate condition, no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to No. 892 O. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8943, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPE WRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898 Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy taught. Particulars and the Highest bona fide press and other opinions from GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription £1-4-6 per year including Postage.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Bombay mails of 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	85 5/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	+ 3/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 13/16	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 7-8	=	unchanged
2 months hence	31 13/16	=	"
Spot in New York	68 3/4	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·19	=	"
Berlin cheques	20·45 1/2	=	"
New York Demand	4·83 5/8	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per ct. =	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	" =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	" =	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5/8	" =	— 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	" =	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4	=	"
7 day market loans	3 1-2	=	"

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000 or various places.

WHEAT—firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 46 3/4 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firmer.
Yellow Cawnpore 46 + 1/2 A.-M. sellers firmer.
Brown 53 O.-N. done firmer.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 Oct.-Nov. done, firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Queen Curistrauis, Calidonien.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	Improved demand
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	1,0000
Spot	5·96—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1/2
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	19,000
Futures closed	steady

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·53	5·51	5·52
— 3	— 3	— 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·53	5·55	5·58
— 3	— 3	— 3
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·59	5·61	5·62
— 3	— 3	— 3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	40,000
Do. last year	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do. Continent	26,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10.65+10
Futures, month of Dec.	10·46+38 *
Do. month of March	10·40+34 *

* Advance owing to firm cables and to bull support and shorts covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/4+1/8
Futures, month of Dec	10·48+37
Do. month of Jan.	10·37+37
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th Oct.

Cotton	896	bales.
Wheat	3,181	cwts.
Linseed	1,308	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	149	do
Gingellyseed	39	do
Poppyseed	251	do
Groundnuts	51	do
Castorseed	1,004	do
Rice	2,231	do
Myrabolams	371	do
Cottonseed	1,866	do
Mowraseed	Nil	do
Gram	1,803	do
Joowar	423	do
Maize	Nil	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold bullion Rs. 10,90,569.
Gold coin Rs. 52,900.
Rs 8 s " Oriental " from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Early in the week rain fell in parts of the United Provinces, Berars, and Central Provinces, but on the whole fine dry weather has been experienced, and prospects for the coming season continue very favourable. In the Bengal districts Kuppas is coming into the markets, and though these early arrivals show traces of the recent rains, the quality is distinctly good and will doubtless improve shortly. Last year's Bengal crop was short and has almost all gone into consumption, the stocks now available consisting chiefly of very low qualities. These first arrivals of new crop are fetching full prices as there is a large demand for this cotton. Reports from Kathiawar, Guzerat and Khandeish hold out prospects of bumper cotton crops, unless something unforeseen happens to damage the plants. There are also excellent advices from the Berars, Central India, and Rajputana. In the Central Provinces the rainfall throughout the season has been very heavy, but if fine weather now continues, a full crop should be harvested.

The Bombay Improvement Trust new debenture loan of twenty lakhs, repayable in sixty years, was closed on Tuesday. The result of tenders was as follows :—

Minimum Rate	Rs.	100	10 0
Average Rate	"	100	15 9
Total Tenders	Rs.	61,37,500	

We give below the arrivals of cotton into Bombay during the twelve months ending on 30th September. The Khandeish receipts are very large at 443,288 Bales, and we believe this is a record from that district. The Dholera receipts are almost double those of last year, when the arrivals were extremely small, but the total is still far below previous seasons. There is no doubt that the up-country consumption of this description has increased very much of late years, and that partly accounts for the falling off in the Bombay receipts. But the crop grown was much below the average and prospects are now far more favourable than at this time last year. The arrivals of Broach were large and are up to the average of the previous two years. Bengals show a deficiency of 127,600 Bales off last year and Sind is 63,000 Bales lower. The record arrivals of Americans last year have, of course, declined, owing to the higher prices prevailing this season, and the mills have substituted long stapled Indian growths, which have commanded very full prices in Bombay owing to the increasing demand for such cotton.

Receipts of Cotton at Bombay for the year ending 30th September 1906, compared with the same period last year.

	Receipts from 1st Oct 1905 to 30th Sept 1906.	Receipts from 1st Oct. 1905 to 30th Sept 1905.	
Khandeish	3,03,469	4,43,288	+139,819
Central India	1,55,155	1,48,866	— 6,289
Barsee and Nuggur	1,40,716	1,53,357	+ 12,641
Berars	5,70,337	4,96,807	— 73,530
Central Provinces	3,91,101	3,60,334	— 30,767
Total Oomras	15,80,778	16,02,652	+ 41,874
Dholera	99,456	1,93,908	+ 94,452
Broach	2,07,291	2,12,332	+ 5,041
Compta and Dharwar	1,14,570	96,383	— 48,185
Westerns	25,525	27,105	+ 1,580
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	3,78,847	3,1 ,037	— 63,810
Bengals, Rajputana	1,07,408	41,3,8	63,098
Sind	94,056	30,846	63,210
Persian	2,949	2,742	— 207
American	60,199	19,396	— 40,803
Egyptian	1,252	1,903	— 139
Other Sorts	8,265	5,267	— 2,998
Total Bales	26,91,274	2,551,761	—1,39,513

This total compares as follows with the previous five years :—

1905-06	25,51,761 bales.
1904-05	26,91,274 do.
1903-04	21,41,096 do.
1902-03	24,88,539 do.
1901-02	21,43,000 do.
1900-01	18,97,000 do.

The total shipments from Bombay for the same period, *i.e.*, year ending 30th September were as follows :—

Europe	4,95,740
Japan	3,42,355
China	52,526
Coast Ports	32,97
Total	1,439,159

COTTON.

Last Saturday morning Reuter's telegrams announced a hurricane in the Southern States causing great damage, and on Monday we were informed that twenty per cent. of the cotton crop in some sections of the Mississippi State has been damaged. On Wednesday we read : "the reports of damage to the cotton crop are confirmed." So far the public telegrams. Private telegrams, circulated in the Bazaar, were most conflicting. Damage to the extent of 50,000 bales to 500,000 bales was reported, and doubtless the same vague rumours were circulated throughout the world. The effects on the markets in America and Liverpool are shown in the daily fluctuations detailed below. There is no doubt that considerable damage has been done by the storm, and the news, coming as it did on a universal short position, caused by the previous excellent reports on the crop, there was a stampede on the part of the bears to cover and a heavy rise in prices all round. The acreage planted with cotton in the Mississippi and Alabama States, which have chiefly suffered according to advices, amounts to 7,448,000, producing, roughly, upwards of 2,500,000 bales, and a loss of 20 per cent. would mean 500,000, bales, which may probably be considered the maximum loss. The next scare to be feared is an early killing frost. The season opened with a total supply of 2 1/2 million bales and the future course of the market entirely depends on the supply forthcoming of the present crop, which is still considered to point to upwards of 12 1/2 million bales, though this estimate is still entirely hypothetical.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
September	28th..5·66	9·70
"	29th..5·68	9·90
October	1st..5·77	10·25
"	2nd..5·92	10·55
"	3rd..6·08	10·55
"	4th..5·96	10·65

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
September	28th..5·06	9·32
"	29th..5·08	9·51
October	1st..5·31	10·08
"	2nd..5·47	10·33
"	3rd..5·45	10·03
"	4th..5·62	9·94.

In Bombay we have had an exciting week in the Cotton market and prices have fluctuated freely, with a very large turnover in spot, and forward delivery of new crops. On Saturday the market was quiet with only a moderate enquiry at low rates. On Monday a good demand arose and export houses bought freely at an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 on Saturday's closing rates, the Bazaar meeting the demand. At the close the tone was easier. Tuesday opened with an advance of about Rs. 7 with a good demand, and closed with a decline of about Rs. 3 from the highest prices on the day. The strong telegrams from the governing markets caused a renewed rise on Wednesday and a very large business was put through at high rates. Export houses were again the chief buyers, and contracts were reported in Fine M.-G. Broach up to Rs. 255, Good M.-G. Broach up to Rs. 244. March delivery. Fine M.-G. Bengals up to Rs. 203 and Fine M. G. Khangam-Akola up to Rs. 215/ 12, both for January delivery. Other descriptions were also dealt in at proportionately high rates. At the close prices again gave way some Rs. 4 Rs. 5 to per candy. On Thursday the decline announced in America checked any further upward movement locally, but with a moderate enquiry from exporters an fair business was reported at about the previous day's closing rates. To-day the market was steady with the renewed rise advised from America. The opening telegram from Liverpool received this evening quotes the highest rates for futures for the week. Our market is firm, and a fair turnover is reported in new crops, but not on the same scale as the past few days.

In spot cotton there has also been a large business since since last mail left. Export houses were the chief buyers and mills have also been in the market.

COTTON STATISTICS.

		Bales.
Receipts from 1st to 4th Oct.	..	2,072
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th Oct.	.. ..	1,769
Shipments for the week to Europe	.. ..	3,099
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	..	4,868
Total	..	1,769
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th Oct.	..	
Europe	.. ..	1,604
Japan	.. ..	Nil
China	.. ..	1,866
Coast Ports	.. .. ..	1,495
Total	..	4,869
Afloat in harbour for Europe	.. .. ..	7,648
China, Japan, and Coast Ports		3,133

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·64	5·62	5·63
plus 11	plus 11	plus 11
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5·64	5·66	5·69
plus 11	plus 11	plus 11
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·70	5·72	5·73
plus 11	plus 11	plus 11

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	202
Do. fine	Dec.	"	200
Do. fine	Jan.	"	199
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	222
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	226
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	200
Do. fine	"	"	206
M G K A fine	"	"	213
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	182
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	240 1/2
Do. fine	Mar.	"	252

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market steady after the settlement of September Suttas. A fair quantity was taken up by holders of contracts. In new crops quotations are higher. Early in the week shippers bought for delivery, but they are out of the market at present prices.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	5	0
December	7	11	6
April-May	7	4	0

RAPESEED.—Old crop stocks are exhausted. New crops market is firm at Rs. 7/6 Brown Cawnpore and Delhi April-May delivery. Crop accounts are excellent and sowings large.

GINGELLYSEED.—Owing to rain some damage to crop was apprehended. But the fine weather has since improved the condition. Prices advanced to Rs. 4 3/8 for 85 per cent. Bold White, but have again declined.

We quote :—

85 per cent. Bold White Dec.-Jan.		Rs.	42-8
75	"	"	41-8
50	"	"	40-8
Black Delhi Beawar	"	"	39-8

GROUND NUTS are firm at Rs. 37-8, January February.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm with more enquiry.

We quote—

Ready	...	Rs.	39-8
Dec.-Jan.	...	"	36
Apl-May.	...	"	32-8

COTTONSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 18-8 for January-February.

Poppyseed—Market firm.

Ready	...	Rs.	8-14-0 B.T
April	...	"	8-3-0 R.T.
April-May	...	"	8-1-0 R.T.

WHEAT—The market is steady with no business reported. We quote

Delhi White Rs. 4-8-6 April-May.

Arrivals of Week's Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4 Oct.

Wheat	24,854 cwts.
Linseed	12,423 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,949 "
Gingellyseed	10,338 "
Poppyseed	1,293 "
Groundnuts	404 "
Castorseed	12,488 "
Rice	21,878 "
Myrabolams	2,676 "
Cottonseed	24,985 "
Mowraseed	8,017 "
Gram	10,413 "
Joowar	5,382 "
Maize	116 "

FREIGHT.

This market is steady for early shipment and quiet for forward. The steamer "Chupra" for Antwerp booked cotton at 11s. 6 d. to 12 s. and a good line was done for Antwerp October shipment at 11s seeds and cotton. The steamer "Councillor" for Dunkirk booked cotton at 12 s. and the steamer "Wansleydale" for Hamburg at 13 s. For Hull the steamer "Tokio" booked seeds at 13 s. 9 d. and is now quoting 11 s.

For January, 12 s. 6 d., was paid for Antwerp and Hamburg named ports, and January to May 13 s., was paid for open ports.

The fixtures reported as follows :—

Steamer "Langdale" ready	at 10s 3d.	1 p.p.
" "Crosby" Hall November	" 11s.	1 p.p.
One steamer January loading	" 12s. 9d.	2 p.p.
" February "	" 13s.	2 p.p.
" March "	" 13s.	2 p.p

MONEY.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	7,39,617	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	37,73,407	Increase
Sundries	"	30,999	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	4,70,224	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	3,161	do
Credits on Securities	"	2,42,099	do
Loans do.	"	19,14,372	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	4,93,440	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	"	5,53,349	Increase
Sundries	"	29,585	do
Cash	"	10,12,288	do

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATES.—

Bank of England since 13th Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 12th	"	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th	"	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th	"	5	do.

The Bank of Bengal cash balance shows a rise of 39 lakhs while that of the Bank of Madras is 2 1/4 lakhs up. Official Bank rates are unchanged in the three Presidency towns. Money continues in steady demand as the new season approaches. The rate for short fixed deposits is 4 to 4 1/2 per cent for 2 to 3 months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was one crore and four lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday one crore was put up for tender, of which 71·30 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1 s. 4 1/16 d. and 28·70 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 3/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 29 per cent. For next week one crore is again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 21st September brings £220,000 silver and £100,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	.. ..	Rs.	56,50,000
Bombay	.. ..	"	12,00,000
Madras	.. ..	"	11,40,000
	Total..Rs.		80,80,000

The mail of the 28th September brings £110,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, £160,000, silver and £10,000 gold to Calcutta also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. ..	Rs.	59,80,000
Bombay	.. ..	"	7,70,000
Madras	.. ..	"	11,90,000
	Total..Rs.		79,80,000

The mail of the 5th October brings £100,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	.. ..	Rs.	41,80,000
Bombay	.. ..	"	17,70,000
Madras	.. ..	"	12,80,000
	Total..Rs.		71,80,000

EXCHANGE.

Rates of sterling exchange are precisely to-day what they were a week ago, but at the close there is perhaps a slightly quieter feeling—only one transaction in 3 months' sight bills at 1s 4 5/16d is reported and that for ready. If this rate or its equivalent had been obtainable for forward delivery a large business would have resulted. That the London Discount market keeps at a high level and as long as that is the case buyers on this side will not decrease margins. For Bank remittance the enquiry is as slack as ever. It should improve at and after Devali. For November to February 1s 4 3/32d telegraphic transfer has been available and is still so. Whilst Demand December to February at 1s 4 1/8d is to be had for the asking.

EXCHANGE—Tone. Quiet.

Bank T. T.	... ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	... ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do	do.	...	1s. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3	do.	do. ...	171
Marks 3	do.	do. ...	140
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight ...	163 1/2
Shanghai 30	do.	do. ...	220
Japan 30	do.	do. ...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The settlement passed off quietly on Monday last at about 97 to 96 7/8. Since the settlement the market has been quiet but steady with only a small business passing in the Bazaar. Closing rates are as follows :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 96-13
1st settlement 31st October	" 96-14
3 per cent cash	" 88-0

		Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	..	1922	103	0
4 per cent " "	..	1920	103	0
4 per cent " "	..	1923	103	0
4 per cent " "	..	1965	103	0
3 per cent Bombay Municipal	..	1934	102	8
3 per cent " "	..	1946	102	8
3 per cent " "	..	Tamas	121	0
3 per cent " "	..	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	..	1959	102	8
4 per cent " "	..	1964-65	102	8

BULLION.

The silver market is steady and has advanced to Rs. 80/3, but is still considerably under the parity of London. The offtake is about 40 to 50 bars a day. The price in London has advanced to 31 7/8 for ready and 31 13/16 for forward. These rates have not been reached for the last twelve years.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	33	15	9
Australian Bar Gold	33	15	9
Bombay do	34	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80	3	0
Do. 1st settlement	80	3	0
Do. 2nd do	80	9	0

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report, the market for the most part being quiet with very little enquiry. White Nainsooks and Mulls are weak while grey shirtings and dhooties are in fair demand. Prices are unchanged and stocks are not decreasing.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	92,000	45,000	2,500
Hongkong	92,000	56,000	Nil.
	184,000	101,000	2,500

2,85,000 bales.

The local market is quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Owing to the very high price of Copper ruling at home there is very little doing locally. A small business was put through under home equivalent. In Yellow Metal the market is steady and good forward deliveries business is reported this week, chiefly in Continental. A small amount of English changed hands between dealers.

IRON AND STEEL.—Some transactions in G. C. sheets are reported and enquiries are made for other descriptions of goods at low rates. The market may improve after Diwali.

SPELTER.—Market very dull no forward business reported this week.

COALS.

The market is firm. Sales are reported of Heilger's Anthracite for next year at Rs. 12/8 and of Seebpore at Rs. 13/4 this year and next.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and few changes have occurred during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are weak at Rs. 1,450. In mill shares Bombay cotton have declined to Rs. 1,000 C. D. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,110, Colaba Lands have declined to Rs. 1,155. Currimbhais have ruled between Rs. 1,520 and Rs. 1,540. Davids are quiet at Rs. 465. Empress at Rs. 532 1/2. Framji Petits have declined to Rs. 1,350. Crescents to Rs. 135. Phœnix to Rs. 111 1/4. Imperials are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 317 1/2. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 205. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 780. Maneckji Petits, after touching to Rs. 3,530 advanced again to Rs. 3,650 and have closed at Rs. 3,625 for Meer at delivery. Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 207½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,635. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 520 ; New Beriars have changed hand at Rs. 500 X D. Indian cotton at Rs. 131½ X.D. Volkarts at Rs. 1,047 1/2 X. D. In miscellenous companies Alcock and Ashdown are in demand at Rs. 327. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 1,387. Port Cannings at Rs. 410 X.D. Bombay Telephones are in demand at Rs. 37 1/2. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have gradually improved to Rs. 497 1/2. Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 525. The rest of the Companies are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Improved demand
Bursts	quiet
Good Bhownugger	Nil
The Manchester Market has been	Firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	85 5 8
3 per cent. Rentes	96
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 3/16
Bar Silver	31 7/8.

The sum of about £ 60,000 for various places has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

WE understand that the Irrigation Department at Karachi have just been supplied by Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd., of the Soho Foundry, Birmingham, with one of their Weighbridges with all the latest improvements. It has a capacity of 30-tons or 817 maunds. The platform measures 18-feet long by 6-ft. 6-in. and is fitted with rails of the usual gauge 5-ft 6-in. It has the relieving apparatus to throw the machine out of gear when not in use, thereby prolonging the life very considerably. It is also fitted with Avery's Improved Polygraded Steelyard which indicates the weight both in English and Indian Standards without the use of loose weights. A revolving Polygonal Steel Bar is attached to the Steelyard graduated on two sides, English and Indian. The Polygonal bar is firmly locked when in position and when the weight of a load is ascertained in one Standard, the Bar may be unlocked and the other side graduated in another Standard brought into position, and the weight read off. The arrangement is very simple and accurate, and is most useful for Shippers and others who require the weight in two or more Standards, as no calculations are required and errors are thereby obviated and great economy of time ensured.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATHA—October 5, at Gogha Street, Fort, Bai Geolbai, mother of Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha. Funeral at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MACKRODT—YAKCHER—Sept 2, at Howrah, Clarence Halford, to Mary Randolph, only daughter of Mr P Yakchee.
ETHERIDGE—MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—Sept 26, at St Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev Leonard Kingh, Winifred Rose Gordon, daughter of Major H J W Mackenzie-Kennedy, late Norfolk Regiment, to Lieut Frank Etheridge, 7th D O G Rajputs, son of the late Braddell Etheridge, of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

DEATH.

GILLIES—Sept 30, at Bannu, the result of an accident at polo, Lieut A M Gillies, 69th Scinde Rifles, F F.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FRIZELLE—Sept 7, at the Noak, Malvern Link, wife of Capt J Frizelle, Indian Army, of a son.
WILKINS—Sept 16, at Stayer House, Rye, wife of Col J S Wilkins, D S O, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
FLOWER—Sept 2, at Keda House, Government Zoological Gardens, Giza, Egypt, wife of Capt Stanley Flower, F Z S, of a daughter.
PIKE—Sept 14, at Portsellis, near Helston, wife of Capt C J Pike, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—GOING—Sept 15, at the Parish Church, Cahir' Major J Donald Alexander, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Georgina Eleanor, daughter of the late Alexander Going.
CARR-GOMM—ROME—Sept 11, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Hubert William Culling Car-Gomm, M P, for Rotherhithe, to Kathleen Isabella McNeale Rome, daughter of the late Mr William Rome.
CHAMIER—LEWIS—Sept 12, at St John the Evangelist's, by the Vicar, the Rev W Smyly, assisted by the Rev S P Blackburn, Capt William St George, Indian Army, son of General F R A Chamier, retired, Bengal Staff Corps, to Alice Catherine, younger daughter of the late Major E J G Lewis, retired, Bengal Staff Corps.
CHARLTON—WHITAKER—Sept 15, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt Claud Graham Charlton, Royal Field Art, son of Col R G Charlton, to Gwendoline Whitaker, daughter of Arthur Whitaker.
COLERIDGE—BAINBRIDGE—Sept 12, at St Mary's, Plympton, Lieut-Col Hugh Protesone Coleridge, D S O, commanding 1st batt Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to Kathleen, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral J H Bainbridge.
HALIFAX—WILSON—At Anderson Parish Church, Glasgow, on 11th September, by the Rev James Robertson, B D, Edwin Richard Halifax, of the Hong Kong Civil Service, to Eveline, daughter of the late John Wilson, and of Mrs Wilson, 19 Nelson Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow. China and Straits papers please copy.
HOPKINS—SKIPWITH—August 2, by special licence, at Claybrooke Church, near Lutterworth, Captain Lewis Egerton Hopkins, 3rd son of the late Thomas Hopkins, of Limber Grange, Lincolnshire, and of Mrs Hopkins, of Fairhill, Berkhamsted, to Carrie Estoteville, eldest daughter of the late Sir Peyton Skipwith, Bart, and of Mrs J Boughton Leigh, of Ullesthorpe House, near Rugby.
HOTHAM—DE HORSEY—Sept 13, at Holy Trinity Church, Cowes Commander Algernon John Hotham, R N, to Grace Adeline Rouse, daughter of Admiral Sir Algernon and Lady de Horsey.
MACFARLANE—SANDERSON—Sept 11, at St Botolph's Church, Worsking, Robert Gray, son of the late John MacFarlane, solicitor, Bombay, to Eileen Montagu, daughter of the late Rev Lancelot Sanderson.
PATERSON—GARNETT—Sept 13, at St Peter's Church, Jersey, John Henry Paterson, M B, C M, West African Medical Staff, Northern Nigeria, to Mary, daughter of G Garnett, late 57th Regt.
SCOTT—STUART—Sept 12, at Fauns Church, Forfarshire, the Hon Cummil Scott to Mary Cecilia, daughter of the late Commander Dudley Stuart,

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°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1906.

ANCIENT SCANDINAVIA.

ALTHOUGH abundant information about the mythology of ancient Scandinavia is obtainable from the poems of the old Skalds and the Sagas written in Iceland about the twelfth century of our era, it is extremely difficult to acquire any definite knowledge of its religion proper, in consequence of the fact that Paganism yielded place to Christianity at a comparatively early date in the history of Sweden, Denmark and Iceland. Nevertheless, the famous prose Edda and other similar writings, coupled with the analytical treatment of custom and folklore, establish certain facts and inferences tending to prove that the religion of Ancient Scandinavia was only a specialized form of the old faith of the Germanic peoples, and hence was in essence merely a particular and peculiar form of the religion common to the whole Aryan race. Just as the priestly hierarchy of that branch of the Aryan people, which swept down into the Punjab and Gangetic valley, glorified Indra and Varuna, the gods of the storm and the firmament, so the people of ancient Sweden and Denmark were taught to revere certain supernatural and unseen powers, which influenced all the actions of mankind and in the widest sense were rulers of the world. Moreover, like the Indo-Aryans, the Scandinavians evolved a Trinity or Triad of chief gods, known as Thor, Wodan and Fricco, which was minutely described by the German historian, Adam of Bremen, about the year 1075. "In the great temple of the Swedes at Upsala," he writes, "the people venerate the statues of three gods, so placed that the most powerful of them, Thor, has his seat in the middle of the bench. On either side of him Wodan and Fricco have their places. Thor, they say, presides in the air and governs thunder and lightning, winds and rains, fair weather and crops. The next, Wodan, that is "fury," carries on wars and gives men valour against their enemies. The third is Fricco, bestowing peace and pleasure upon mortals."

"If we make allowances for difference of climate and circumstance, it is by no means impossible to trace a certain resemblance beween this Triad of the later stages of Scandinavian religion and the famous Trimurti of Hinduism, itself a product of later and post-Vedic thought. Thor, for example, was pre-eminently the god of the people, holding the same place in their hearts that Shiva or Mahadeo does among the Hindu masses. The thunderbolt, which he held in his hand, has been shown by Count d'Alviella to have been only an alternative form of the Trisul or Trident which is the commonest weapon of the Great God, and was indeed used as a sacred or protective mark just in the same way as the Trident in India: while his very name, used as it was to form patronymics or place-names like Thorolf (Thor-wolf), Thor-kell, or Stein-thor, recalls the Mahadeo, the Shivalingappa or the Shivapur of this country. Odin again, who was in no sense the popular God, and of whom, at least in Iceland, there were no special temples, priest, or images, evokes in the mind the figure of Brahma, the Hindu Supreme God, whose eidolon is rarely seen save in the representation of the Trimurti: and it is curious to find that Brahma's reputed authorship of the Vedas has its counterpart in the discovery of the Runes by Odin while sitting in the shadows of the great ash Yggdrasil, whose roots are buried in the death-kingdoms of Hela and the rustle of whose boughs is the noise of Human Existence, onwards from of old. The figure of Brahma, as is well-known, is a product of the Brahmanic revival under Sankaracharya; and in the same way Odin belongs to a different stage of development to Thor and was at first foreign to the ideas of the ancient Scandinavians. "Something of this," writes Mr. Craigie in the Religion of Ancient Scandinavia, "distinctly appears in the figures of the two gods as they are presented in the old poems and legends. Odin bears all the stamp of the new life and culture about him. Thor is rather a sturdy yeoman of the old unpolished type. Odin is a ruler in whom knowledge and power are equally combined; Thor has little more to rely on than his bodily strength. Even in small matters the contrast is marked. Odin lives by wine alone, while Thor eats the flesh of his goats and drinks the homely ale. Odin's weapon is the spear; Thor's is the more primitive hammer."

The third figure of the Scandinavian Triad was Fricco or Frey, the beautiful, who ruled over the rain, the sun and the productive power of Nature, and was, like Vishnu, the master of peace and plenty. But with him the slight resemblance between the religions of ancient Scandinavia and India ceases. Balder, the most beautiful and lovable of all the Norse gods, might possibly be comparable in some aspects to the well-beloved Krishna; the deification of Erik, the worship of Ogvald's cow, and the cult of cairns, groves and waterfalls, may seem to resemble in some degree the worship of the hero Rama, the adoration of Nandi or Hanuman, and the tree-worship and stone-worship of India. But there is nothing in Brahmanic or aboriginal Hinduism to recall the Nonir or three Fates, the Valkyrie, the Landvottir or local sprites, and the Disir or family patrons of the old Norsemen. Two other curious features of the religion of Ancient Scandinavia may be touched upon in conclusion. The first is that of sacrifice, which formed the chief religious rite, according to Adam of Bremen and Theitmar, and included the sacrifice of human beings At the crisis of the conflict between Paganism and Christianity in Iceland in the year 1000 A.D., the adherents of the old religion resolved to sacrifice two men out of each quarter, and "called upon the heathen gods not to let Christianity overrun the country;" whereupon Hjalti and Gizur held a meeting of the Christians and decided to make an offering of as many men. "The heathen," said they, "sacrifice the worst men and cast them over rocks and cliffs; but we shall choose the best men, and call it a gift of victory for our Lord Jesus Christ." This plagiarism by Christianity of pagan ritual and ceremony leads us to the consideration of the second salient trait of the old Norse religion,—namely, its tremendous hold upon the popular mind. In fact, the early preachers of the Christian faith found it practically impossible to disseminate their creed except by a wholesale adoption of non-Christian practice. Thus they confirmed the old practice of drinking ale to the gods at All Hallowmas and Christmas, merely substituting the *minni* of Christ, the Virgin, St. Martin, St. Olaf and other saints, for Thor, Odin and the Aesir, and they retained the ancient festivals, like that of Jol or Yule in mid-winter, by simply altering the dates to suit those of the chief Christian festivals. Similar methods of proselytism have been adopted in other countries, particularly in India: but the history of Sweden, Denmark and Iceland offers, perhaps, more forcible examples than that of other countries of the enormous influence of an ancient and popular faith, and proves how difficult it was, and indeed always will be, to supplant such figures as that of Thor and his Hammer by the figure of Christ and the Cross.

THE REGULATION OF TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

A representative Committee appointed by Parliament has after many months of deliberation, and after the examination of many expert witnesses, issued an able and instructive Report embodying important recommendations for the regulation of the overgrowing street traffic of London. Those recommendations have, of course, little direct interest for the citizens of Bombay. But the recognition by Government of the fact of the supreme importance of providing a comprehensive scheme of this nature affords material for reflection to those whose lot it is to perambulate the highways and byways of the growing city of Bombay. If London, with its wide thoroughfares, its stringent rules of the road, its skilful coachmen, its reliable chauffeurs, its highly organised and trained police force, and its pavement-using pedestrians, still need further regulation, how much greater must be the need of Bombay, with its many narrow thoroughfares, its hopelessly irresponsible pedestrians, its reckless cartmen and incompetent drivers, its empirical chauffeurs and its indolent and ignorant police force? We are conservative in India, and are apt to let such practical matters slide and hope for the best, especially in this self-satisfied city of Bombay. The present is a favourable moment for enquiry into the important question of street traffic. Government have, for some years past, been toying leisurely with legislature for motor vehicles; but in the meantime they have overlooked the larger question of the general traffic. We are accustomed to the dangers which pervade the streets from horse and bullock gharries, and it is only this new and alarmingly rapid means of progression which attracts the attention of our legislators. And yet, it must be obvious to anyone of average intelligence whose experience extends beyond the drive between Malabar Hill and the Fort, that infinitely greater danger arises from the reckless vagaries of native coachmen and insensate cartmen than from the average motor-car.

It is true that soon after Mr. Gell became Police Commissioner, certain rules were promulgated for the regulation of traffic in Bombay, and for a time an effort was made to enforce the orders issued; but there was apparently little vitality in the movement and as far as may be judged by results, the regulations no longer rule the Bombay streets. The sepoy now seeks the "shady side" and discusses the topics of the day with any passers-by who may be sociably inclined. Meantime the native Jehu drives where his fancy leads him and the cartmen unnoticed vie with each other in obstructing faster traffic and in endeavouring to precipitate collisions. These evils are, of course, of long standing, but have become yearly more marked with the growth of the trade of the city, and with the impending introduction of electric tramways the dangers and difficulties of negotiating the Bombay thoroughfares are likely to be greatly accentuated. We do not reflect on the European Police Officer. He is a small quantity numerically, and his previous experience, if any, is frequently of the mofussil, where the bhail gharry reigns supreme, and where the confusion of cross current of traffic is unknown. Our remarks, we think, point to the necessity for an earnest and thorough investigation of the question of vehicular traffic in Bombay. A small committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed, to consider the matter in all its bearings and to report thereon with a view to early legislation. The enquiry and report might well include such matters as the width of street necessary for tramlines or motor-wagons, the speed limits of motor-cars, police control over the licensing of vehicles for public hire, and the limitation of heavy cart traffic in certain streets and all analogous subjects. With the resultant report Government might pass comprehensive orders instead of tinkering, as at present proposed, with more class legislation for motor traffic only.

A NATION OF PATRIOTS.

THE result of the *Spectator* experiment of training a body of men and securing efficiency in six months, comes at an opportune time, for it allows its application to be blended with the ideas of Mr. Haldane and affords the desired test as to the feasibility a part of the War Minister's schemes. It is impossible to regard all that he has introduced exemplify as one great scheme, for it is made up of many parts, each of which needs analysis in itself as well as in its relation to the other factors which complete the task which has been taken up. No one can deny that economy is always desirable provided that it in no way tends to inefficiency. Much has been said against Mr. Haldane's proposals as a whole, but of that we need take little notice here rather turning attention to his aspiration for the Volunteering force of England. To appreciate the value of the *Spectator* experiment it is necessary to remember the reason of its inception. The Militia has long played a great part in our history. We have never got through a war without employing it. It is our "old Constitutional Force." It is an existing machinery which seems to suit the genius of the English character. During the South African war the Militia offered for service not merely a good percentage of officers and men, but the full strength of whole battalions. A machinery which produces such results should not be destroyed or allowed to grow rusty. But, unhappily though we can praise the framework of the Militia we cannot praise its material. This is universally admitted to be bad. The reason is easily found in that employers refuse to accept the services of men who are called out for a month every year. As a result those who have the ambition to rise in the world are barred from joining the Militia and so, unless they join the Volunteers, are lost to the native as regards military efficiency. The proposal has, therefore, been made that the Militia should be called out for only one week a year under canvas, though, of course, rifle-shooting would be required also, as in the case of the Volunteers. It is said that this one week under canvas plus the exaction of the ordinary Volunteer conditions would be quite enough to keep a soldier up to the mark if only—and here is the important point—he had once learned to be a real soldier. The experiment at Hounslow has proved that this proposal is popular and the test has been carefully confined to that class of man for whose benefit any change will be intended. Mr. Haldane places his highest hope in what he terms the civilian part of the Army and at Newcastle, after acknowledging that its command and training must remain in the hands of high-skilled generals, he impressed on his hearers the belief that there is a business part of it which can be better and more cheaply managed by civilians, "the organisation which can give facilities for rifle ranges and manœuvres and provide other resources of a beneficial kind." In nothing are we more ready to agree with Mr. Haldane than that military service should be made more popular, whether in the regular or anxiliary branches. The *Spectator* experiment has shown a means of improving the militia, thousands of plans have been devised for popularising the volunteers and many of them have come from those qualified to speak. If Mr. Haldane intends to do everything to popularise these two aims, and succeeds, then he has every right to claim a patient hearing for whatever he may have to say on the matter of the reduction of armaments. Apart for the regular army, it would seem that the Secretary for War and Lord Roberts are of one mind and that, we presume, will please both parties and give a fair trial to the new schemes.

THE USE OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

In the near future, especially in Northern India, electric traction is about to play a very important part. In many areas electric traction is more easily available than any other kind, for with the advent of the water turbine was solved the problem of how to use the waste power of the rivers of the Himalayas. The cost of the carriage of coal makes cheap and effective railway operation absolutely impossible in many places, and the possibility of using electricity puts the steam-engine completely out of the field of competition. The ruling demand is a system requiring a minimum amount of original investment with the lowest cost of operation and maintenance. With the growth of western cities, and we may well turn to them to study the practicability of the extensive use of electric traction in India, electricity has been brought more and more into daily use. Steam locomotion has entirely disappeared from all the elevated services in the United States, because it has been found to meet the special conditions best. The problems presented in the application of electricity to heavy service are much more complicated than in the application of steam locomotives thereto. With the latter there are very few large engineering problems, and most of the questions to be decided relate to details of construction. With electrical equipment, however, there are questions of the alternating current with overhead trolley *v.* direct current with the third rail; steam engines *v.* turbines, and locomotives *v.* motor-cars, which present problems that require good engineering judgment. In connection with the question of substituting electricity for steam in the operation of a railway service, one of the problems which must be solved is whether electric locomotives or motor-cars shall be used. Local conditions must necessarily have an important bearing on the problem, but as a general proposition the following will apply: 1. With an approximate fixed weight for the majority of trains, locomotives have advantages. 2. With a variation in the weight of trains, motor-cars have advantages, and these advantages increase about in proportion with this variation. Comparing the liability to breakdowns, and the inconvenience caused thereby, of a steam service with electric, there is everything in favour of the latter. For instance, portions of electric equipment are, of course, liable to be burned out owing to short-circuit or abuse, but the liability of such failure is not greater, if as great, as that of burning a crown sheet or flues in a steam locomotive boiler owing to low water, and the results are not nearly so disastrous, as they are never accompanied by a loss of life and seldom by the laying down of the train. If a flue blows out, or the crown sheet goes down in a locomotive, it must abandon its train and be hauled home dead, if it has not been derailed while if a motor is burned out, this motor can be cut out and the car or locomotive can take its train home without difficulty. This is a very solid advantage but, in addition, there is the huge saving in the cost of coal and coal carriage, and it is clear that in the future electric traction will have a commercial value in northern and some other parts of India which is impossible for steam traction.

MR. L. W. HARTLEY, has been appointed Collector of Income Tax in succession to the late Mr. Coorlawalla.

THE P. and O. s.s. Devanha with the China Mails has left Colombo, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday the 8th October.

MAJOR Ramsay Gordon of the 15th Lancers, and not Capt. Gordon, will act as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett when he takes over office as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces

THE Viceroy has sanctioned the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Stewart-Wilson as Director-General of Post Offices in succession to Sir Arthur Fanshawe.

Mr. Dobbs and Mr. Gabriel, under Secretary, go on special duty in connexion with the Amir's visit. Mr. Gabriel leaves Simla to-day (Saturday) for Agra, and Mr. Dobbs follows as soon as the Amir's itinerary has been finally settled.

THE first number of the fourth volume of "The India Electrical, Mechanical and Textile News" has been published and will prove acceptable to all those concerned with the three trades. The paper is excellently illustrated and is worth reading if only for its article on high speed engines. Another topic worthy of close attention is the use of motor carriages and motor vehicles in connection with Indian railroad working. There are several other topics touched upon and all the reading matter speaks of writers who know their subjects well.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

WHEN about a fortnight or three weeks ago Sir Carruthers Gould recommenced to caricature Mr. Chamberlain, a great many people were surprised at what they conceived to be a want of good taste on the part of a man who had previously not laid himself open to such an accusation except when he ridiculed the Bishops. The admirers of Sir Carruthers and they are to be found in both parties—could not understand why he should introduce Mr. Chamberlain into political cartoons at a time when the health of the Right Hon. Gentleman was believed to be in a very serious condition. But the cartoonist was evidently better informed about Mr. Chamberlain's illness than his critics. Within the past few days Mr. Austen Chamberlain has made a reassuring statement regarding the recovery of his father: "The simple fact is that my father has had an unusually severe attack of gout," said Mr. Austen Chamberlain, "but there has been absolutely nothing else, and at no time during the attack has his illness occasioned the members of the family undue anxiety. He has been having a complete rest in London, and he will pursue the same course, now that he has returned to Birmingham. He will drive when possible, and take an absolute rest." Party feeling was high in this country sometimes, but I do not believe that there are half a dozen respectable Liberals in the United Kingdom who are not delighted at the prospect of Mr. Chamberlain's early return to active political fight. Politicians are not lotus-eaters and politics without Mr. Chamberlain and such fighters as he would not, if I may be excused an Irish Bull, be politics. I observe that the *Globe* which is the most Conservative organ in England frankly admits that even among his political opponents the member for West Birmingham is regarded with the respect that no true Briton ever withholds from a first class fighting man. I should not like to vouch for Mr. Byles, but the bitterness which the rank and file of the Liberal party felt towards Mr. Chamberlain when he broke away from his former associates over the Home Rule question has largely passed away. What however concerns Mr. Chamberlain's supporters just now is not what the Liberals think about him, but what is to be the future attitude of an important section of the Conservatives towards the leader of the Tariff Reform movement. The *Globe* sounds a note of alarm in the article to which I have referred above. After remarking that it is only slowly and gradually that the Unionist party is recovering from the shock and rout of the General Election and that the cause of Tariff Reform has undeniably been largely in abeyance since the great scattering of the Unionist legions, the *Globe* observes:—"It was at the very moment when he was about to revive the campaign that Mr. Chamberlain was suddenly put *hors de combat*, and he now promises to unfurl the standard at Nottingham. This meeting, we trust, will be the precursor of many others, though Mr. Chamberlain, after the rude reminder from which he is now recovering must be careful to husband his physical resources. During his illness, and, indeed, ever since the General Election, there has been a noticeable endeavour in some quarters of the Unionist party to represent Tariff Reform as dead or shelved; and the great fight over the Education Bill has to some extent been used as a lever for getting rid of what certain prominent people regard as an incubus to the Unionist cause. The attempt to democratise and render truly representative the party organisation has been half-stifled, and the party wire pullers have shown an ill-concealed anxiety lest the Tariff Reformers should obtain the position and authority to which their numbers entitle them. And there have been underground workings, which are painfully notorious to those who have penetrated beneath the surface of current politics. An end must be put to this without delay."

THE LABOURITES AND THE LIBERALS.

If the Unionist party are not yet a happy family, the Liberals are not without their troubles. Mr. Keir-Hardie has once more been flouting the Government and boasting of the fact that on two occasions in the recent session they would, owing to the action of his party, have been defeated in the division lobbies, had not the Conservatives come to their assistance. One of these occasions was, it will be remembered, the Indian Budget and Mr. Keir-Hardie's utterances on this incident makes one inclined to say "Heaven help India" if the day comes, as he predicts it will, when there will be a Labour Parliament. It is possible that some of the Labour members who sit for Lancashire constituencies may not see eye to eye with Mr. Keir-Hardie with regard to our rule in India; but I am afraid that practically the whole of the people whose votes are given to men like Mr. Keir-Hardie and many whose votes are given to men like Sir Henry Cotton, share his ignorant and ill-informed opinions as to the character of our treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects. Why is not something done to put the real facts before the masses of this country. There might to be an agency for systematically instructing the voters of the United Kingdom regarding our work in India, but I do not quite see how it is to be done. Having disposed of the luckless Master of Elibank Mr. Keir-Hardie is now turning his attention to Mr. Haldane. The War Secretary has been expounding at Newcastle his opinions respecting Army Reform. In one of his speeches he observed that "a nation in arms was the only safeguard for the public interests. That had been neglected in our military contemplation. He desired to popularize the conception of a nation in arms. He did not mean a spirit of militarism—they hated militarism—but militarism so called was one thing and the obligation of the national defence to stand up for their hearths and homes and for the interests of the Empire was another thing. They must resort to the people for this, and unless they had an Army based on the people it would be, according to the modern war standard, a weak Army. We look to the expansion of our Volunteer force just as on the Continent they looked to conscription. The question required consideration and thought, but he was not one of those who thought it was a hopless problem. If we had sufficient national enthusiasm we might manage to get into the field and maintain an Army of seven, eight, or nine hundred thousand men. That would require great national spirit, but he thought the thing was within compass." In an article headed "The New Danger" in the *Labour Leader* Mr. Keir-Hardie says that the proposals of the Secretary of War are such as will require the most careful watching and the most unflinching opposition from all friends of peace. By force of social pressure or other form of compulsion, the youth of the nation are to be 'induced' to undergo a military training as Volunteers. Thereafter they are to be retired into a reserve force, which is to be available as a supplement to the Regular Army when required for service at home or abroad. At a time when Continental nations are growing weary of conscription, and are agitating for its abolition, we are having it insidiously introduced to this country under the special guise of broadening the basis of the Army. "We in Great Britain," says Mr. Hardie "will join with the democracies abroad," including I suppose the Zulus, "in battling for the dethronement and overthrow of the war god. We shall measure forces with Mr. Haldane and his time-serving allies, and it will be strange indeed if in the end we fail to be victors." The autumn sittings of the House of Commons promise to be interesting.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BADRUDDIN TYABJI.

The meeting of Indians and Europeans held last Saturday at the Criterion "to express sorrow at the sudden death of Mr. Badruddin Tyabji, and tender sympathy to his family" was only saved from being a disreputable fiasco by the forbearance of those present who, invited to assist in passing a resolution in honour of the dead, held in no less respect by his political opponents than by his political supporters, found themselves, thanks to the grossly bad taste of Mr. Mallik taking an involuntary part in as wanton, utterly unpractical, malicious and contemptible attack on the British supremacy in India as could well be conceived. He had, as it were, been rebuked beforehand by Sir Henry Cotton, and Mr. Romesh C. Dutt made a strong appeal to the Chairman, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, not to allow Mr. Mallik to turn a meeting of disinterested mourners over the death of a distinguished Indian and beloved friend into a political demonstration. To his credit Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee acted promptly on Mr. Dutt's hint, but Mr. Mallik continued in the same strain amidst the hysterical cheers of half a dozen young men in the back ground, who shouted for the complete "Independence" of India from the foreign yoke! On this Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Dutt, and about a dozen others all left the room. They ought not to have done this for clearly their duty was to stand by the chair and insist on the suppression of Mr. Mallik. However, when he had at last pumped himself dry, quiet and harmony was restored, and the meeting went on harmoniously enough to its end. Mr. Mallik ought not to be allowed by the leaders of his party here to speak at their meetings. He is not a specially effective speaker except in irritating his audiences, however friendly, and what his political insight, and foresight, are worth is sufficiently indicated by the line he took on Saturday. He is, I am told a wealthy man, and the owner of large house property in Clive bazaar, Calcutta. Where would Mr. Mallik's Clive bazaar property be the day after he had proclaimed the Independence of India? One native of India present observed, "If it's coming to that I shall go for Mr. Mallik's rent-raising houses at once!" In short Mr. Mallik's speech was a stupendous blunder from every point of view. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji made a most feeling speech perfectly correct in every respect. Mr. Dutt's remarks were also those of a statesman and a scholar. Sir Henry Cotton has not Mr. Dutt's oratorical gift, or social tact, but he spoke temperately, and as an English gentleman should speak. But if his sense of humour were as keen as his emotionalism he would have seen that much of what he said was in the nature of self-rebuke. If the young Indians at home are getting out of hand whose is the fault? For intellectual grasp, lucidity, grace of expression, graciousness of address, and perfect serenity of soul the speech of the evening was that of Mr. Yusuf Ali, of the Indian Civil Service. It was the only speech in the spirit and letter properly obsequial and commemorative. The rest were all "leather and prunella." The *Times* reports Sir George Birdwood as speaking. The *Times* has Sir George Birdwood on the brain! He really made no speech. But as the meeting dispersed the Mahomedans present gathered round him and he preached a regular little sermon to them to the effect:—Jews and Christians, together with Muslims were all equally "People of the Book," as the Prophet of God himself denominated them, and the only dogma that differentiated the Christians was that of the Trinity, which Christians had not formulated until the 6th century, and the religion of Islam was really one form of the Arian opposition to the teaching of the Malikites of Constantinople, and that was why Arian Egypt so readily submitted to the Caliph Omar. Now *el Islam* was the religion of Peace, peace in God through resignation to His Will and Grace. It was, therefore, that Mahomet said of death, let no good man desire it, for the longer he lives the more good may he be able to do to his fellow creatures; nor let any bad man seek it lest he cut short the opportunity ever open to repentance. But when death comes, not only submit to it but rejoice in it. Your work is done, God's purposes through you have been fulfilled, and there remains for the Believer, *i.e.* Muslim, only everlasting Peace in Glory everlasting. Therefore, it is not Islamic sentiment but European to senselessly mourn a Muslim's death. Rejoice in it, and glorify his memory in the highest, by seeking each succeeding day of your mortal lives to live more and more closely in the fear, and reverence, and service and go in the Peace of God which again is *el Islam*."

I cannot give the chapter and verse of the quotations recited, but Sir George gave them, and his little audience seemed quite charmed by the address and spoke loudly in praise of all he had said. I have observed that when Sir George Birdwood has spoken in public on the death of distinguished people, as of Sir William Hunter, he has always taken this triumphant tone, and I recall that Lady Hunter more than once warmly expressed appreciation of it in her husband's case. It was this address to the Mahomedan gentlemen present that the *Times* Reporter evidently took for a speech by Sir George at the Meeting. The following were the Resolutions passed in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji:—"That this meeting desires to place on record its deep sorrow at the great loss suffered by the people of India at the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji. In him they have lost a wise, patriotic and distinguished leader, who endeavoured to bring about a closer union among the different communities of India, and devoted himself to promote the welfare and progress of the nation. His eminent services to the Country will ever be remembered with deep affection and gratitude." II. "That this meeting tenders its deep and respectful sympathy to the Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji's family in their great bereavement." I should add that the memory of Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose was associated with that of Mr. Justice Tyebji in the resolutions passed.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

In yesterday's *Times* there are again two appearances of Sir George Birdwood, one in reply to Mr. Datt's contention that political criticism of their rulers was not forbidden to orthodox Hindus, and the other a letter reviewing the previous letters of Dr. Grierson, who sticks to his guns, Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Haggard on the subject of "Bande Mataram!" I have referred before to the special indulgence shown by the *Times* to Sir George Birdwood as a controversialist on an etymological basis. He certainly deserves their indulgence and in his present letter on Bankim's national hymn he has really excelled himself in his use of etymology, and mythological lore in conducting a political controversy. He has made all his points in this letter with easy mastery, and with such serenity and detachment of mind that even those he is refuting confess to the force, and above all the conciliatory force of his arguments. His identification of Kali or Devi with the Teutonic Bellona, "Our Matilda," is perfectly delightful, and if the Bengalis have the natural wit universally attributed to them, Sir George's contention that Kali or Devi as Mata are one with "Our Matilda" they will assuredly conduct their agitation against "the partition of Bengal" in a better temper than they have so far manifested. The reply to Mr. Dutt to me seems unanswerable, and is corroborated in full force by Mr. S. M. Mitra in his interview with a representative of the *Standard*, published on Wednesday. Both refer to the same authorities—the stock ones in such a polemic—but Mr. Mitra in greater volume and with a larger selection. But Sir George's nine lines, are, to use his own expression, "all-sufficing".

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AND BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Professor Goldwin Smith's views on all subjects do not find universal acceptance amongst his country-men but he brings to the consideration of public questions a lucid style, a highly-trained intellect and a wide range of knowledge. I venture, therefore, to think that the article on "British Empire in India" which he has contributed to the new number of the *North American Review* will not, by any thoughtful persons, be placed in the same category as the superficial impressions of a Padgett M. P. or a William J. Bryan. The venerable Professor surveying the situation from his home in Canada asks what is likely to be the effect of the present "reawakening of the East" on the stability of British Empire in India. The common supposition that the Indian Empire is the point and the monument of the territorial ambition of Great Britain is a mistake; the British Government and Parliament were strongly opposed to territorial aggrandisement in India, and Parliament placed its opposition on record, declaring that the extension of dominion in India was contrary to the honor and interest of the nation. There is at present says Prof Goldwin Smith, a good deal of political fermentation in India which has broken out on the question of dividing the administrative province of Bengal, and finds expression in the Indian press. It evokes sympathy and has allies in England, where Hindoos are now entering the political arena as candidates for seats in the British Parliament. But it appears to be confined to the educated Hindoos, who, having passed their examinations and qualified for high employment, find no career open to their natural ambition.

The Government has admitted the native to the Bench of Justice, to Municipal administration, in form at least to political power. To introduce the native to the full reality of political power would, on the part of the conqueror, be abdication,

(Concluded on page 6.)

EMIGRANT SHIP FOUNDERS.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER AT HONGKONG.

Rescued after Forty-three Hours on a Raft.

SIXTY-ONE DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The emigrant ship "Charter-house" has foundered near Hongkong. The Captain and sixty of the passengers were drowned. The Chief Engineer, twenty-three of the crew and two women, were picked up after being forty-three hours on a raft.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

Enormous Deficit.

NEW RENTES OR A NEW FOREIGN LOAN ?

RETURN OF THE TSAR.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

An imperial decree has been issued at St. Petersburg, authorising the sale of twenty million acres of land in Siberia, to the peasants.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The *Temps* publishes a confidential report of the Russian Minister of Finance, to M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, declaring that the deficit in the Treasury is one hundred and fifty-five million roubles.

A foreign loan is not likely, but the Minister in his report recommends the issue of a new series of Rentes and adds that restriction of expenditure is imperative.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Tsar has returned to Peterhof.

[In view of this announcement of the financial state of Russia the following semi-official note issued on Friday September 21 at St. Petersburg is of especial interest :—" A statement has been made in the French Press to the effect that the Russian Government would experience difficulties in relieving the distress in the famine-stricken provinces, and that, while the relief measures would require a sum of 150,000,000 roubles, the Government had only 100,000,000 roubles at its disposal. In reference to this statement, it can be declared that the Imperial Treasury is not in any difficulty whatever with regard to the furnishing of the necessary relief in the distressed provinces ; in June last the Ministry of Finance laid before the Duma a bill providing for a grant of 10,000,000 roubles to the needy population, and at the same time proposed that 70,000,000 roubles of this sum should be expended during the current year, and the remainin30,000 groubles during 1907.

Final estimates drawn up a short time ago showed, however, that 130,000,000 roubles would be required—80,000,000 roubles for the present year and 50,000,000 roubles for 1907. The furnishing of the extra 10,000,000 roubles does not cause any embarrassment to the Government, which is in every way in a position to provide relief for all who need it. The Russian Government is, therefore, fully convinced that notwithstanding the gloomy prophecies of a few French newspapers, it will be able to avoid the disasters spoken of by persons who are either unacquainted with Russia's financial position, or intentionally misrepresent the facts.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

The Plutocracy of Wall Street.

GOVERNMENT'S HANDICAP.

MR. ROCKEFELLER RETURNS THE ATTACK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

President Roosevelt speaking at Harrisbury declared that the narrow interpretation of the powers of the Government was the chief bulwark of those great moneyed interests which oppose the attempt to place them under efficient Government control.

The forces born of greed which prevail must be checked so as to ensure justice to Labour, Capital and the Public.

It behoves the Americans to seek the right kind of civilization which shall not be a mere plutocracy of the banking house or of a Wall Street Syndicate.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OPINION.

Mr. Rockefeller being interviewed said that the Government interference with the Corporations would curb the development of the nation in view of the rise of Japan and the hostility of the foreign nations generally to American business-interests.

We must unite and resist the rash attempt to curb our legitimate power.

H.M.S. "TERRIBLE" DISABLED.

Loss of a Propeller.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A *Daily Mail* despatch from Singapore says that His Majesty's Ship "Terrible," in coming from Hongkong lost her propeller and part of her tail shaft.

It being impossible to dock her at Singapore she has proceeded homeward.

THE ENTENTE MUNICIPALE.

Lord Mayor to Visit Paris.

PROMISE OF GREAT PAGEANTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Lord Mayor of London and Sheriffs will pay a visit to Paris on the 14th instant and will take their state coaches with them.

THE DISTRESS IN ZULULAND.

Measures for Relief Taken.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Natal Government has appointed a Commissioner to alleviate the distress in Zululand.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer Oriental, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden brought among other passengers :—Sir Andrew Fraser, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser, General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Western Command, General E. A. Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton, Generals Plowden, Watkins, and W. B. Capper, and Hon. H. O. Stanley, General Hunter proceeded to Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Lhasa, en route to Quetta to meet H. E. the Viceroy. Two salutes of 15 guns each were fired to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CLYDE SHIP-BUILDERS STRIKE.

Twelve Thousand Men Idle.

THE KING'S INTERVENTION SOUGHT.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

Twelve thousand men, employed on the Clyde Shipbuilding Works, are out on strike.

The funds are considerable, and American and Continental aid has been offered.

The men are seeking the King's intervention to prevail upon the Masters to accept arbitration.

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The Miners' Federation.

REPUDIATION OF KEIR HARDIE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Miners' Federation at Swansea has decided against joining the Keir-Hardie Party.

THE DUCHY OF BRUNSW ICK.

Duke of Cumberland's Position.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

With reference to the Resolution passed by the Brunswick Diet inviting the Duke of Cumberland to sink his claim to the Kingdom of Hanover and assume the rulership of the Duchy, Prince Bulow has informed the Brunswick Diet that the Duke of Cumberland's assumption of the Government is out of the question in view of the decision of the Federal Council in 1885.

THE XEINA-DIAMOND EXIHIBITION.

Curious Deadlock

PERMISSON TO LAND REFUSED.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The Xeina-Diamond Expedition is developing a pretty quarrel.

The Cape Government's refusal of permission to land at Guano Island has aroused the syndicate's wrath.

The shareholders meet on Monday to decide the question of seeking redress from the Colonal Office.

Dr. Jameson is charged with breaking his pledge that the Expedition might prospect the Island if the Cape Government were indemnified for the loss of revenue.

It is suggested that de Beers are intrigueing to restrict the diamond industry.

Questions are to be asked the Parliament.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Tunnel Reported Collapsing

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

Information has been received that the lining of a tunnel between the 16th and 20th miles of the Simla-Kalka Railway, between Sonwara and Dharmpur is giving way and that a short diversion will be rendered necessary during the repairs.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Final Durbar held at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 5.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier Correspondent states that the Final Durbar was held at Kabul on the 15th of September at which the Amir definitely announced to his Sardars and Officers that arrangements for his visit to India would be completed forthwith.

They expressed concurrence in this decision.

RECENT FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

Sowars Ambuscaded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—It was reported on the 29th September, that a party of Zhob Levy Corps sowars which was escorting mails was ambushed seven miles from Mir Ali Khet by a large gang of budmashes who are said to be either Wazirs or Shersunis. The party was in two sections of the advance party of four men. Three were shot dead. The raiders also fired on the rear party of four men of whom three were wounded. These escaped with their carbines, and three horses were killed. The tracks of the raiders were followed towards Wazirbagh and rewards were offered for their capture or for information concerning them.

SANITARY SCHOOLS FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Classes to be Opened at Four Stations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of classes being formed at the following places for the instruction in practical Sanitation of junior officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service :—Rawalpindi, Poona, Lucknow and Bangalore.

Lieutenants of both the services on first arrival for the country will be detailed to one of the above stations. The course will last for a month and be conducted by specially selected officers.

The first class at each centre will commence on Monday 15th instant.

RAINFALL RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The rainfall for the whole period, from the 4th of May to the 4th of October is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Simla, Indore and Mysore and 20 per cent or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind and the subdivisions of Jaipur, Ranchi and Cuttack, and practically normal elsewhere.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

List of the Party.

FULL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Ruby Elliot, Lady Violet Elliot, the Hon'ble Esmond Elliot.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. Dawnay and Lady Victoria Dawnay join the Party at Bhatinda on the 26th of November.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Adam goes as far as Bhatinda and on the 26th of November.

Sir Louis Dane, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Foreign Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Adam, M. V. O., Military Secretary.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Crooke-Lawless, M. D.

Surgeon-Major G. P. T. Fielding, D. S. O., A.-D.-C.

Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, A.-D.-C.

Captain Lord Francis D. Scott, A.-D.-C.

The Viceroy's Dispensary, Sardar Bahadur Amir Baksh.

The Viceroy's Camp Post Office and one Mahomedan Post Master.

Household.—Three English Maids, one English Valet and 90 native servants. (Sixty will go to Kashmir, the rest remaining in the Train.)

The following is the full programme of the Viceroy's Autumn Tour, portions of which have already appeared :—

Leave Simla by Landau, privately, at 9-30 a.m., on 6th.

Arrive Kalka 6-45 p.m.

Leave Kalka in State Train 7 p.m. and proceed direct to Quetta where the arrival will be at 1-27 p. m. on 8th.

Arrival will be public.

The stay at Quetta will only last half an hour, the Viceregal Party leaving for Yara at 1-57 p. m.

Leave Yara at 1 p.m. on 9th.

Quetta is again reached at 2-40 p. m. where a Durbar is held at 5 p. m.

On the 10th and 11th the Party remain at Quetta.

On Friday the 12th they go by train to Baleli and come back on Saturday the 13th which will be passed at Quetta.

On Sunday His Excellency leaves, after dinner, for Chaman, which is reached early on Monday morning.

Return to Quetta on 15th.

On the 16th Nushki is visited and Quetta is finally left on the 17th at 5-12 a. m

The Viceregal Party arrive at Rawalpindi at 6-15 a. m. on 19th.

Leave by Landau at 10-0 a. m.

They leave Baramalla in house-boats, on the 21st, arriving at Srinagar on Tuesday, the 23rd afternoon, arrival being public.

Between the 23rd of October and the 17th of November the following places in Kashmir are visited : viz., Dachigan, Harwan, Kherrim, Islamabad, Achhabad, Lungam, Rampur, Aleabad, Uri, Kohala and Tret.

Leaving Rawalpindi at 11 p. m. on the 17th they arrive at Hanumangarh on the 18th and camp for two days and arrive at Bikanir on the morning of the 21st, arrival being public.

They leave Bikaner on Sunday the 25th at 10 p. m., reaching Maler Kotla at 1 p. m. and Jhind at 5-30 p. m. on the 26th, Nabha 11-30 a. m. on the 28th and Patiala at 11-45 a. m. on the 29th.

The arrivals at these places will be public.

A halt will be made at Patiala till the 2nd of December when the Party leave for Delhi where they arrive at 8 a. m. on the 3rd and halt till 6-30 p.m. On the 5th, when they proceed direct to Calcutta where they arrive at 8 a.m. on Friday the 7th of December.

N. B.—The Viceroy when driving down the road will halt at Dharmpur for lunch at 2 p.m. and after lunch will ride up to Sanawar, visit the Lawrence Asylum and ride back to Dharmpur where he again enters Landau and proceeds to Kalka.

In the *Gazette of India* it is notified that the Viceroy will reach Calcutta on 7th December. The arrival will be public and the usual honours will be paid to His Excellency. On his reaching the capital Lord Minto will hold levees on the 17th and 20th December and the Drawing Room will take place on 28th December.

CROP AND RELIEF RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The statement of the number of persons in receipt of relief is incomplete, but there has been a decrease in all the provinces, except Bengal where 64,486 persons come on for gratuitous relief, principally in the districts of Durbhanga, Saran, Muzaffarpur and the 24-Parganas.

There has, on the other hand, been a decrease of 10,079 persons in the United Provinces and 3,301 in Ajmer and Merwara, (the relief measures in Ajmer having been closed) 11,773 in Bombay, 712 in the Rajputana States, 700 in the Central India States and 460 in the Bombay, Native States.

The standing crops are doing well in most of the provinces and prospects are from fair to good.

Famine operations are closed in Agra, Muttra and Etawah, where valedictory doles have been given to those on the gratuitous relief list.

The boll worm is attacking cotton in Delhi, Sealkot, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan. Works are being closed in Merwara, and in the Rajputana Native States relief measures have been practically closed, and the 908 on relief represent gratuitous relief in Kishangarh and Tonk.

Locusts have done some damage in Punjab, Central India and Sind.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated the 3rd of October: —Good rain during week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum and Rewa Kantha, moderate in Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Kolhapur and slight in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch and Mahi Kantha. More rain needed in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Thar and Parkar, grasshoppers in Sholapur, insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Nasik, floods in Hyderabad and excessive moisture in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Baroda, Palanpur, and Cutch and generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts Broach, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Cattle generally in good condition, but agricultural stock insufficient in parts Amednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Abundant green grass available everywhere. Stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices falling. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 14 to 47 per cent., in Karnatak 23 to 35 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent., less than normal. Labourers find sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good. Numbers on relief during week ending 22nd ultimo—British Districts—Deccan : works 195, gratuitous 7,769 ; total 7,964. Karnatak : works 4,388, gratuitous 10,768 ; total 15,156. Native States : works 650, gratuitous 1,507 ; total 2,157.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE,

Members arrive at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The members of the Railway Conference are now arriving at Simla and the first meeting will take place on the 8th in the Committee Room of the old Public Works, Secretariat.

TROOPS FOR DURBAN.

Departure in the "Dufferin."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 5.

The 9th Lancers from Head quarters and 6th Companies of 2nd Welsh Regiment arrived here to-day by Special Trains and embarked on board the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dufferin which will sail hence to-morrow for Durban.

THE KODUR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Severe Censure on Madras Railway Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, OCTOBER 5.

The Judgment of Mr. M. M. Ghose, I. C. S., the District Judge of Cuddapah, in the Kodur Accident, appears to be a remarkable document.

The Judge, after reviewing evidence, concludes, in opposition to the finding of the District Magistrate, the Joint Magistrate of Madanapalle and the Railway authorities who held the enquiry. That story, Mr. Ghose said, of water in the tank of the engine running short is a myth made up by the Driver in consultation with Brindley, the Chief Guard, most probably when they met just after the collision. Several points which, when put together, conclusively prove that the coupling parted somewhere and the Driver not noticing it went on and on till they discovered the mistake on arrival at Kodur. It is odd that this should not have struck any of the Railway authorities, the District Magistrate or the Joint Magistrate. The gradients between Urampad and the place where the accident took place with the exception of two down-gradients, are either level or ascents. The train consisted of no less than 45 vehicles. The strain on the couplings in the front portion must have been enormous.

My theory is that just as the train cleared the brow of the last rise (1 in 480) the coupling at the end of the tenth or twelfth vehicle snapped. This accelerated the speed of the engine and the vehicles attached to it. But as the Driver was then going down a steep incline of 1 in 132, he drew no inference from the sudden acceleration and failed to look behind him all the way to Kodur. Having to deal with the case of the accused Mr. Ghose said he felt it his duty, not only as Sessions Judge, but in the interests of the safety of the travelling community to make some remarks, and proceeded to criticise very severely the Joint enquiry held by the different Heads of Departments of the Madras Railway Administration, both in its composition and finding. He maintained that the evidence of Urampad, the Assistant Station-master, showed but too plainly that the Madras Railway was undermanned, that the clocks supplied to stations were defective or no attempt was made to register correct time, and the Judge continued :—

" In a democratic country like England, where the life of the poorest and the richest is on the same footing, precaution is taken to sandwich first class carriages between second and third. Yet we find very many first class carriages in Mail trains next to brake-van to be a composite first and second class bogey, running from Bombay to Madras. It has been explained that this is the order of marshalling trains on the G. I. P. Railway and no alteration is made at Raichur. If that is the case, it seriously requires the attention of the Railway Board to have a universal rule on the subject. I would suggest that first and second class carriages, in every train, should be sandwiched in between third class carriages, and the latter between goods wagons where possible. If this had been the rule, poor Captain FitzPatrick would not have met with the terrible fate he did.

"I think, that since I have finished the Judicial portion of my Judgment, I may be permitted to impart here something extra judicial. I say that if this rule had been in operation, this most tragic death (he was going to meet and marry his *fiancee* at Colombo) would have been averted."

In conclusion the Magistrate said " I can only state that may finding is this that the said accident reveals a state of affairs most discreditable to the superior controlling staff on the Madras Railway, coming, as it does, in such rapid succession to other serious accidents.

"I notice that a large number of persons who are employed, have long passed the age of three score, but are yet retained and that not in the clerical but in active service. I can only close with the apt quotation there is something rotten in the state of Madras railway. Having regard to the fact that members of the Joint Enquiry have so signally failed in their duties, I do not hesitate to justify myself in having carried out the duties which were by law imposed on them."

THE GOVERNOR'S LAST DAYS IN POONA.

Master of Burleigh down with Enteric

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

His Excellency the Governor held a final reception at Government House last night when attendance was comparatively small. Nevertheless very enjoyable two hours were spent.

The Governor and Staff leave for Mahableshwar on the 15th instant.

The Hon'ble Muir Mackenzie leaves for Mahableshwar tomorrow morning and the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. Fulton on Tuesday next.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Bruce, Master of Burleigh, is seriously ill with enteric.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE POONA RACE-COURSE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The case of pocket-picking at the race-course against Haji Ebrahim Haji Ghani of Bombay, was disposed of to-day by the Cantonment Magistrate who found accused guilty and treated him under the First Offenders' Act. The accused was bound over for one year to maintain good behaviour on his personal security for Rs. 200 and two securities for Rs. 200 each. The Court crowded with influential persons from Bombay and Poona. The accused was defended by the Kazi Kabruddin, Barrister, Bombay, Mr. Sonawala, Barrister, and Mr. B. P. Master, Pleader.

MILITARY INTELLGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

Lieut. Burrowes of the 35th Gavalry is appointed Reserve Officer, of the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Lieut. Sparling of the 29th Punjabis is posted to the 57th Rifles as Double Company Officer.

Major R. Laurence, R. E., has been placed under orders for duty in India and embarked on the 21st September.

Lieut. A. F. Ross, R. E., on restoration from Half Pay List, is placed under orders for duty in India and sails about the 3rd of October.

On return from leave, Lieut Keefer, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Services in the Secunderabad Division.

Major-General Henry, Commanding the Eastern Command pays another visit to Agra at the end of this week. He leaves Naini Tal on Sunday and reaches Agra on Monday morning. He will leave again on Tuesday night and arrive at Naini Tal on Thursday morning. He will be accompanied by Colonel Blunt, the Chief Engineer, Major James and Captain Pell.

MORALISING on the death of Trepoff, the *Daily Telegraph* remarks :—One virtue, at least, no one denies him, that of incorruptibility, and if the current estimates of his character are mainly hostile, it should be remembered that they were mostly formed eighteen months ago, before the real anarchical tendency of the revolutionary movement in Russia, had so clearly defined itself. The deepest stain upon Gen. Trepoff's reputation lies not in his ruthless severity towards the terrorists, and in his repression of tumult in the streets, but in the massacres of Odessa, Kieff, Sebastopol, and a score of other places, which occurred during his *regime*, and with—to all appearances—the official sanction of the highest authorities.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKERS.

Petition for Reinstatement.

COMPANY'S SOUND ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The following is taken from the reply of the Agent of the East Indian Railway to the petition signed by 94 workmen out of the recent strikers, who had prayed to be reinstated in their posts.

It will be seen that the East Indian Railway authorities have decided to remain firm.

" Dear Sir,—The Agent has considered the petition handed to him by you personally from certain of the staff who left their work in July last and, while regretting very much the position in which these men have, by their own actions, placed themselves, because of the distress it must necessarily bring upon their unfortunate families, he is unable to do anything whatsoever for them.

The petitioners say that they were forced into the course they took under compulsion of social threats. If this were so, all that the Agent can say is that those who exercised such unfortunate influence, as to make men forget not only their duty to their employers but their duty to themselves and and their families and to wantonly throw up their means of providing a livelihood, should now come to their aid. It is to these people that the petitioners should appeal and not to the Railway to which they have been unfaithful and untrue.

But further, this petition has come too late. It is now practically two months since the men left their work, and these men must know that unless they are prepared to admit themselves to have been useless and unnecessary servants to the Railway that their posts could not be left vacant all that time ; and, as a matter of fact, the posts have all been filled. In the circumstances of the case then, it would, in order to comply with this petition, be necessary to adopt one of two courses either (1) in order to find places for the men who have shown themselves to be disloyal and untrustworthy, the Agent would have to displace those who, sometimes under considerable harassment, came forward to give the Railway their services in the difficulties created by these disloyal and untrustworthy men ; or (2) to entertain a duplicate staff, because the petitioners, whatever may have been their reasons or motives, chose to suddenly leave their duties.

It is needless to say that the Agent could not for a moment entertain the idea of adopting either of these courses. It is in fact now beyond the Agent's power to do anything for those men, and they must, therefore, accept the consequences of their folly."

THE ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

The "Anjuman Islamia's Message to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 5

At a largely attended meeting of the Anjuman Islamia of Mussooree, Shaikh Mamomed Arginb, a Merchant, moved that a telegram expressing thanks be sent to the Viceroy for his sympathetic reply to the Address presented to him on the first instant by the All-India Mahomedan Deputation and for the kind treatment accorded by His Excellency to the representatives of the community.

The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Poona Shows over a Thousand Deaths.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

The statement of reported plague seizures and deaths in India during the week ending 29th September shows 7,077 seizures and 5,625 deaths for the whole country. The deaths numbered 2,950 in Bombay Presidency, 19 in Madras Presidency, 71 in Bengal, 204 in the United Provinces, 145 in the Punjab, 62 in Burma, 544 in Central Provinces, 127 in Mysore, 1,494 in Central India, and 9 in Kashmir. In most provinces the number of deaths was generally, similar to that recorded last week. But in the week under review there was some increase in the Punjab and the United Provinces and a large increase in Central India owing to the inclusion of Indore City which was omitted last week. The mortality has been heaviest in Poona City 1,074, Poona District 303, Kolhapur District 262, Indore City 719, and Indore State 668.

BUSTEE BURNT.

Result of a Collision with an Oil Tank Wagon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

A large *Bustee* situated in the Middle Road, Entally, close to the Railway Lines of the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was the scene of a destructive fire yesterday during the small hours of the morning. A train, in the course of shunting operations collided with a wagon containing kerosene oil in bulk which was standing on a siding. The tank containing the oil got cracked and soon emptied itself into a ditch beside the railway lines and the occupants of *Bustee* forthwith began to collect oil in tin cans and other receptacles and depositing it in their huts. In the course of these operations one of the huts in the *Bustee* caught fire and the flames rapidly spread to all the other huts in the *Bustee*.

BLACK-WATER FEVER IN THE DOOARS.

Planters' Action on the Royal Society's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DUM DUM, OCTOBER 4.

At a meeting of the Dum Dum Sub-District, the Dooars Planters' Association the following resolution was passed :—

"That in view of the prevalence of malaria and black-water fever in the district and after reading the report of Messrs. Stephens and Christopher, members of the Malaria Committee, sent out by the Royal Society, dated 1902, the Chairman of the Dooars Planters' Association be requested to call an Extraordinary General Meeting, at an early date, to consider the matter and urge the necessity for scientific aid with the objects of gaining greater knowledge of the disease, its causes and its prevention.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, OCTOBER 4.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake this morningat 3 o'clock, but no damage was done.

It was raining slightly before the shock and immediately afterwards it rained heavily and has been raining off and on ever since.

THE Socialist wedge, says the *Express*, has already been inserted, and the Socialist leaders are thrusting it home with remarkable pertinacity. They hope to capture the trade union funds—or, if not all, a large proportion of them. They mean, it possible, to subjugate ruthlessly all Labour representatives not of their own nomination. They are attracting to themselves in Parliament the left wing of the Liberal party, whose object will be to cover them from any possible attacks inspired by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, and who will undoubtedly unite with them at a later period. It would be an error to underrate the seriousness of the position.

EXECUTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Powers to Secretaries to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

A Resolution in the Home Department states :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1810, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that in head I of Part I. of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 28th of March 1895, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the words "by a Secretary to Government" be substituted for the words "by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Appeal to Government Clemency.

PLEA OF YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 5.

His Highness Mir Fateh Khan Talpur of the Mirpur Khas has made an appeal to Government to drop proceedings in the forgery case against his grandson Mir Fazul Khan in consideration of the position of the Mir, who is a great grandson of the brave and illustrious Sher Mahomed Khan.

It is maintained that the charge is not sustainable, but if it be otherwise he prays that Government may be pleased to pardon the delinquency of an inexperienced youth.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5

Leaving Simla on Tuesday the 23rd instant the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India will inspect Barrack lines and Hospitals during the current and ensuing months at the following places, the date of arrival at each place is given after station:—Aurangabad 25th October, Secunderabad and Bolarum 28th, Madras and St. Thomas Mount 2nd November, Poona malli, 3rd, Wellington 4th, Ootacamund 6th, Bangalore 11th, Bellary 16th and Belgaum 18th.

THEFT FROM A CALCUTTA SHOP.

All Property Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 5.

The servant who stole jewellery to the value Rs. 5,000 from Framjee and Co's shop in Chowringhee by breaking open the glass case has been arrested. All the property has been recovered with the exception of six rupees.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER. 5.

Following are the further Kolar Gold Field returns for last month.

Mysore West.—2,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 343 ozs of gold and 144 ozs were obtained from 2,436 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total of 487 ozs, compared with 550 ozs for August and 541 ozs for July.

Balaghat.—4,500 tons of ore crushed yielded 3,562 ozs of gold and 4,004 tons of tailings cyanided produced 336 ozs, making a total yield of 3,950 ozs, compared with 3,502 ozs for August and 3,943 ozs for July.

Coromandel.—1,040 tons of ore crushed yielded 335 ozs of gold compared with 323 ozs. for August

RUBBER EXPERIMENT IN KANARA.

The Government of Bombay (Revenue Department) published :—

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, C. C. dated 3rd August 1906, continuing instruction about rubber planting in North Kanara. These instructions were received by mail from Mr. Copleston who lately proceeded home on furlough. It is proposed to increase the Gersoppah plantation area to 50 acres, if the first year's experiment turns out successful. The total cost of all three plantations for the next three years is estimated at Rs. 3,761. The expenditure for 1906-07, Rs 2,052, can probably be arranged for by transfers in the present year's budget of the Southern Circle. The proposal to increase the Gersoppah area and the general estimate of cost which appears reasonable may, if they meet with approval, be sanctioned.

The recommendation made by the Conservator of Forests, C. C., is sanctioned.

Endeavours are to be made to provide means of irrigation if necessary. Mr. Copleston's report does not show conclusively that irrigation will be useless, and the Economic Botanists has expressed unofficially the opinion that it ought to be tried.

"THE CHINESE HONEY-MOON."

LAST night "The Chinese Honeymoon," the famous Strand Theatre funniosity which had a run of a thousand nights, was staged at the Gaiety. Though not quite so rollicking as some of the other items of the Bandmann list, it was very successful, and for once during this visit Mr. Deane Percival had a good part. He has a pleasent voice and a good stage manner and his waddle as Hang Chow, the Emperor of Vlang Vlang, was quite the thing. The Honeymoon is that "of an immaculate and youthfully aldermanic gentleman of the "something-in-the-City" type who, for some reason unexplained, goes to China instead of to Margate or Southend to begin his apprenticeship in matrimony. He has married his typewriter, as City men sometimes do when there is no need to go to China to find trouble. The City Man is Mr. Pineapple, funnily played by Mr. Harry Cole, and Miss Georgie Corlass is his partner in the Honeymoon. In the Hotel gardens in China a good deal of flirting goes on, and as the Emperor is there and finds Mr. Pineapple kissing a Chinese Princess on the sly, His Majesty commands that Mr. Pineapple should marry the Princess on the spot. A canopy is brought in, the Lord Chancellor conducts the ceremony and the necessary tea-drinking, and then Mr. Pineapple and his Chinese bride are roped back to back as is the custom in Vlang Vlang. Just as the procession moves off, Mrs. Pineapple rushes on to the scene along with Pineapple's former housekeeper and then there is such a tearing off of hats, "pads," "transformations," false noses and what not that the audiance is simply convulsed with mirth. One of the best parts in the "Honeymoon" is played by Miss Elsie Probyn as an hotel waitress (in China) with her hair sticking out like cockscrews, bare arms and a brown Holland blouse and apron. Miss Probyn, even in this disguise, was the belle of the piece, and her versatility was admirably demonstrated. Everything comes right in the end of course, and Miss Hunter, as the Emperors' Official Mother-in-Law, was quite funny. To-night the Company put on "The Toreador",

LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

THE MAIL TRAIN DISASTER.

Mystery of the Cause.

"BRAKES PRACTICALLY INFALLIBLE."

LONDON, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 21.

THE appalling disaster at Grantham, with its terrible tale of dead and injured, remains inexplicable. The hours that have elapsed since the catastrophe have done nothing to throw any light on the mystery, and it now becomes more than ever apparent that the only men who could have spoken with full knowledge of all the circumstances of the last wild dash, through the station to destruction were the driver and the fireman of the wrecked train, and they died amid the wreckage.

One fact, however, has been established beyond all question. The train should have stopped at Grantham and did not. Then the question arises : How could a man, experienced, capable, reliable, as Driver Fleetwood is admitted to have been, if all was well with his engine, pass through the long tunnel, ignore all the signals standing against him, and dash past an important stopping-place at full speed ?

Men of experience are to-day discussing the possibility of some flaw in the system of brakes, while others look for a solution of the mystery in some indication of a brain unhinged by the arduous work and intense strain of a locomotive driver on a great trunk railway.

On neither one nor the other of these points has any evidence of a conclusive character been forthcoming. The official inquiry will, in due time, take place, and until then surmise and vague conjecture will probably be rife.

The inquest which was opened at Grantham, was adjourned after formal evidence of identification had been taken. As was to be expected, the railway company accepted full responsibility for the disaster, and expressed the deepest sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victims, many of whom were present. The scene was inexpressibly sad as the grief-stricken witnesses performed the distressing duties cast upon them.

"A MOMENT'S FORGETFULNESS."

Various theories have been advanced to account for the disaster at Grantham, but in the opinion of leading railway men that of mental aberration mentioned can alone sufficiently account for the disaster—a moment's forgetfulness on the part of the driver ; a moment too short and too sudden for his colleagues on the train to realise the peril of the situation or to do anything to relieve it ; a moment too long to prevent the awful catastrophe it entailed.

The theory suggested by the *Times* that the disaster may have been "owing to the vacuum brakes not being attached to the engine," thus accounting "for the driver being apparently unable to pull up at Grantham," is regarded as impossible. "The train cannot start without the vacuum brake," the official at King's Cross, to whom inquiries are referred from the general manager's office, explained to-day to our special representative. "The normal position is on the wheel, and it is only when you can obtain the vacuum that the brakes are released. We have had cases where something has gone wrong with the brakes at the point of starting, and it has been impossible to start the train. If, moreover, the engine tore away it would sever the vacuum, and the brakes would be applied automatically. The theory, therefore, must be wrong."

THE CHANGE OF ENGINE

With regard to the change of engine, the authority informed me that, since I saw him, yesterday, they had learned that, as a matter of fact, the engine had been changed at Peterborough, and was going through to Doncaster.

"Then how did it happen," I asked, "that the points at Grantham were set to the Nottingham branch ? the original explanation being that they were thus set to permit of the change of engines there ?"

It was explained that it was customary thus to set them, in order to ensure that the train from Nottingham, due about the same hour, should cross safely over to the main line without any possibility of collision before the Scotch mail from Euston left the station.

"No," the gentleman added. "There is absolutely no explanation why the train should have run past the station. It is inconceivable that the brakes were wrong. They have been tried and used so long that they are practically infallible. The only possible theory is that the driver forgot where he was ; but the mystery can never be satisfactorily cleared up, because driver and fireman were both killed."

LORD ALLERTON AND THE "TIMES" STORY.

Lord Allerton remarked to a Press representative, to-day that the "Times" story, that the accident was caused by a failure to connect the vacuum brakes, is wholly incredible, because the normal condition of these brakes is "on," and the connecting of them puts them "off" and allows a train to start. Without the vacuum being connected the train could not have reached Grantham at all.

MR. RICHARD BELL AND THE BRAKES.

Discussing the question of the brakes with Mr. Richard Bell, M. P., the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants pointed out this morning to a special representative that under ordinary circumst

Works some time ago. Fireman Talbot twenty-three years of age. His father was a well-to-do City merchant, connected with a leading English family. Young Mr. Talbot was deeply interested in railway work, and had been a premium apprentice at the Great Northern Railway Doncaster Works. He was qualifying for an important post abroad, and, wishing to learn all about the railway business, had, from time to time, acted as fireman on trials, and recently as fireman on a local passenger train engine.

He had applied to serve in the same capacity on an express train engine, and the run from Peterborough to Grantham was his first trip in that capacity.

THE INQUEST.

At the Town Hall, Grantham, at half-past eleven o'clock to-day, the inquest on the twelve victims of the disaster was opened before Mr. A. H. Malin, the borough coroner, and a jury. The Corporation flag was at half mast on the tower, and the whole place had an aspect of deepest melancholy.

Lord Allerton, the chairman of the Great Northern, with the company's solicitor, Mr. Hill Dawe, were, of course, present, as well as Colonel von Donop, the representative of the Board of Trade.

The Coroner said that before commencing the proceedings he wished, on behalf of himself and the jury, to offer the deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of those poor people who had lost their lives. The whole town, indeed, desired to express its sympathy.

The Mayor Mr. Norton re-echoed this sentiment. Universal sympathy was felt for those who had suffered. It was the town's earnest hope that the injured might be speedily restored to health. ("Here, here," by the jury.) Some public recognition should be made of the ready assistance given at the time of the accident by everybody The arrangements made at the hospital for receiving and caring for the injured could not be too highly praised.

Mr. Hill Dawe, solicitor, asked to be allowed to express, on behalf of the railway company, its chairman, directors officials, and servants, the deepest sympathy with the bereaved relatives in their great sorrow. As regards the cause of the accident the company were at present in the dark. The train was timed to stop at Grahtham, but it ran through at a high speed.

Why the train was not brought to a standstill the company did not know, but they were making a searching investigation into the cause, and they would render every assistance in their power in the inquiry. The company believed that everything was in perfect order. With the knowledge they possessed, to them the failure of the river to stop the train was absolutely inexplicable. He was authorised by the chairman to say that the company would accept the responsibility for the accident, whatever the cause might prove to be. He also asked to be allowed to convey the thanks of the company to all those who had assisted under perilous conditions in the recovery of the injured, the Fire Brigade for its prompt service, the doctors who so readily responded to the summons for their help, the hospital staff and nurses, and last, but not least, the mayor and corporation for their kindly aid. Instructions had been given that everything should be done which could possibly alleviate the sufferings and tend to comfort those who were injured and those who had lost relatives.

Lord Allerton said that as he was chairman of the company it might be thought that, being there, he should say a word. To them the question was a great mystery. So far as they knew, and as they believed, no precaution had been neglected which either money or skill could have provided in order to guard against such an accident. Every assistance would be rendered by the company during the investigation to arrive at the facts. Speaking then with nearly overpowering emotion, the noble lord expressed his personal sympathy with the relatives of those who had lost their lives and with the injured. The directors, he said, were filled with anxiety about them.

IDENTIFYING THE BODIES

The jury went to view the bodies, and on their return evidence to identification was taken, some of the witnesses being scarcely able to speak above a whisper, so much were they overcome by their feelings.

Ralph Hilton Dodds Philipson, of 1, St. James's-place, London, S.W., said he had identified the body as that of his brother Roland Philipson, of 6, Briar's-terrace, Tynemouth, who was aged forty-three, and was a director of the North-Eastern Railway, and of serval other companies.

Arthur Chalk, 21, Richmond-road, Ilford, identified Albert H. Kimpton, of Great Shalford, Cambridge, who was a fellow traveller with him for Messrs. Devas, Routledge and Co., wholesale drapery warehousemen. To the best of his knowledge, the deceased was fifty-two years of age.

Albert Thomas Fullager, 2, King's-street, Rochester, said he had seen the body of his brother-in-law, James Miller, of 48, Moredan-street, Rochester. The deceased was aged sixty-three, and had been in the employ of Messrs. Aveling and Porter, engine fitters.

Charles Cuthbert Logan, Netley Abbey, said he had seen the body of his brother-in-law, James Robertson, sergeant of the Scottish Rifles, who was stationed at Hamilton, in Scotland; and also the bodies of the sergeant's two children, Ivy and Edward. His brother-in-law was about thirty-seven, the little girl nine, and the boy only fifteen months.

Thomas Fleetwood, of Doncaster, said he had identified the body of his brother, Frederick William Fleetwood, engine-driver, of 127, Victoria-street, Doncaster. The latter was forty-five years of age, and lived next door to him. He failed to recognise the body at the first time, because it was so badly burned, but the second time he saw it he identified it by a bit of scarf round the neck.

The Coroner: Was your brother an abstemious man?—Witness: He was always steady man, and had been thirty years with the company.

By a Juror: Was he a regular main line driver?—Yes, and he had been so for about fifteen years.

By the Coroner: Had he ever been in any accident before?—Never.

William Richard Talbot, Stock Exchange clerk, Apsley-terrace, Acton, identified the body of Ralph Talbot, the engine fireman, of 23, Hexthorpe terrace, Doncaster. The deceased, who was his brother, was aged twenty-three, and was serving his time as a premium apprentice. He had been engaged for about eighteen months.

A Juror: Was he a sober man?—Oh yes.

Walter Wing, 488, King's-road, Chelsea, said that the deceased Mrs. Georgina Florence Baguley, whose body he had seen, was his daughter, and a widow. Her age would be thirty-three.

William Travis Dudderidge, nurseryman, Retford, identified the body of Rachael MacDonald, of 18, Main-street, New Deer, Aberdeen. He was, he said, engaged to her. Her age was twenty-one.

Edward Topham, bank clerk, Nettingham, identified the body of Jessie Briggs of 3, Colville-street, Nottingham. She was twenty-four years of age, and she and he were engaged.

William Farnell Bailey, Inspector of Travelling Post Offices, said he had seen a charred body, which he believed to be that of Charles Edwin Elson, a letter sorter, of Kennington, London, but a post-office button was all he could recognise. He could not say more; he, however, knew as a fact that Elson was in the train.

William John Knighton, the railway guard, was called, and said that he had seen Elson in the train before the accident. The guard was, at present, asked no questions about the accident.

This closed the day's evidence, and the Coroner after remarking that their object now was to get these poor people buried, adjourned the inquiry until Tuesday, at ten o'clock.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

THE MYSTERIOUS MOTOR "DRESS REHEARSAL."

St. Petersburg, September 21.

There are distinct indications that a carefully organised attempt upon the Czar's life has been nipped in the bud; but the greatest secrecy is maintained here, and details cannot be procured. It is, however, actually the fact that the Czar intended to be present at General Trepoff's funeral, and at the fete of the Chevaliers of Guard, but that he received a telegram from M. Stolypin warning him not to attend.

During the last few days many revolutionaries of the so-called "Maximalist" section have been arrested who have made no secret of their intention to attempt the lives of the highest persons of the realm, and who declare themselves undaunted by the failure at M. Stolypin's villa.

Despite the extremest vigilance, the police have just lost touch of several of the most desperate members of the "Maximalist" section.

Several days ago a powerful motor-car was driven at a tremendous speed through the palings of the park at Tsarskoe Selo, which surrounds the Imperial Palace. The car passed through the park in front of the Czar's private apartments, and went out by another way. It is thought that this was a kind of "dress rehearsal" for the actual attempt on the Emperor's life.

Immediately after this strange incident the Czar moved to the Winter Palace, where the gates are too strongly guarded to be forced.

It is reported here, though it is impossible to state the foundations on which the report rests, that an attack upon the Czar's life was to have been made at the Chevalier's Fete. It is well known that the Czar is unpopular with the Army, especially with the Guard, whose officers of the "Beau Sabreur" type dislike his want of military spirit and dash.

It is a fact that the police and the military authorities at Peterhof have redoubled their precautions and their vigilance. Powerful searchlights have been mounted so as to sweep the harbour and the coasts.

The length of the Czar's stay in Finnish waters is not known. There are persistent reports that he, or, at least, the Imperial family, are going to Darmstadt.

Stockholm, September 21.

Private advices from Russia leave no doubt that the police have discovered a plot against the Czar, and that his Majesty has specially extended his cruise in the Viborg Archipelago to avoid being in St. Petersburg at the crucial moment.

The Royal yacht "Standard" has cruised up and down incessantly. The relaxation of the Royal party has usually been a shooting excursion on some island, in which his Majesty took part, but the Royal person has been most carefully guarded.

No details of the plot have leaked out, but it has always been suggested that the revolutionaries may strike at the Czar through his family.

PALACE SEARCHLIGHTS.

St. Petersburg, September 21.

A large number of arrests were made at St. Petersburg last night in connection with the Peterhof plot.

The *Bourse Gazette* announces that this afternoon searchlights were being employed at Peterhof both on the sea and on the land sides.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC EXECUTION.

Russian Assassin's Defiance of His Captors.

Odessa, Sept. 21.

Details of yesterday's execution show that the Terrorist executed was a Jew named Tarle. He was 22 years of age.

On Tuesday he killed a policeman who was endeavouring to arrest him. He fled, and fired on his pursuers, killing a house porter and wounding two more policemen. He himself received five shots in the body, and was arrested and put in prison.

The field Court-martial, composed of six high officers, whose names have not been divulged, sat at the prison and after a short deliberation, sentenced the prisoner to death. Tarle, whose condition was hopeless owing to loss of blood, was put into a litter, carried to the prison yard, and tied to a post. His last words were: "Dying, I send you, my assassins, my contempt and curse. You piteous, blind fools! You fancy that you have shot down the whole of Young Russia with your pogroms and field courts-martial, but be sure that there are bombs and revolvers enough to deliver our unfortunate country from your blood-stained hands. Now fire!"

The soldiers fired three volleys, and Tarle fell dead.

The companies insuring goods against riots and revolutions have raised their premium by 2½ per cent., making it 5 1/2 per cent. instead of 3 per cent., from tomorrow. The monthly premium is raised to 1 per cent. from 1/2 per cent.—Reuter.

MARVELS OF MODERN SURGERY.

Berlin, September 21.

At yesterday's meeting the Congress of Natural Research and Medicine at Stuttgart Professor Garre, of Breslau, delivered an interesting lecture on the transplanting of blood-vessels and organs, the topic which attracted so much attention at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Toronto in August.

Professor Garre traced the development of the idea of transplanting, and mentioned a recent case in which a child of four years suffering from cretinism had a portion of its mother's thyroid gland transplanted into its spleen. After nine months the child was beginning to develop intellectually and to walk and talk. The transplanting of the thyroid gland was, he said, a simple matter, owing to the fact that a portion of the thyroid gland can always be safely removed from a living person. He narrated a number of successful experiments in transplanting the blood-vessels of animals. He had, he said, succeeded in removing blood-vessels six centimetres (2 1-3in.) long, not only from live animals but from animals which had been dead an hour and a half to other animals.

While it was not possible to remove and transplant large blood-vessels from living human beings, yet blood-vessels could be suitably taken from freshly amputated limbs. Such transplanting would be of great use in many cases in modern surgery. For instance, when, in removing large tumours large blood-vessels have to be tied up, which often results fatally for the parts of the body fed by these blood-vessels.

Professor Garre described experiments which he had made in transplanting kidneys. He had removed the kidney of a dog and sewed it in the same animal's neck, so that the nephritic artery was joined to the carotid artery and the nephritic veins to the veins of the neck. He had, further, sewed the kidney of a dog in the body of another dog, joining the urethral canal with the bladder. The experiment had been so successful that the transplanted kidney had performed its natural functions perfectly.

WAR ON OPIUM.

TO BE ABOLISHED IN CHINA WITHIN TEN YEARS.

London, September 21.

China has taken a step of far-reaching importance in regard to the opium traffic in the Celestial Empire.

As the result of the recommendations of the returned Commissioners, after consultation with Yuan-Shi-Kai and Tang-Shao-Yi, an edict has been issued, telegraphs Reuter's Pekin correspondent, ordering the abolition of the use of opium, both foreign and native, within ten years. The edict strongly condemns the opium vice, and orders the Council of State to devise regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition of smoking and of the cultivation of the poppy.

Huge quantities of the drowsy drug are annually imported into China. In 1904 (the latest year for which figures are available) the amount which came into the country was valued at five and a half million pounds. India supplies practically all of this, and the Government revenue for the last ten years has averaged £4,500,000 annually.

The action of the Chinese Government will in course of time compel India to find some new source of revenue.

UNDER CULTIVATION.

At present hundreds of thousands of acres are devoted to its cultivation in the peninsula. At the proper time the poppy heads are gathered and the milky sap is extracted. After being treated in enormous vats it is taken out in a semi-solid condition, made into balls or cakes and packed in chests for the market.

China itself produces opium largely. Throughout the Empire there is virtual permission and open connivance by the local authorities of the culture of the poppy. An immense amount of smuggling and surreptitious cultivation will certainly be the result of any attempt to put down the consumption of the drug.

From the first the Chinese Government has been alive to the evils caused by the opium habit. The war with England in 1840 arose out of a determined attempt to keep the drug out of the country.

Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the harmfulness of opium smoking. Some authorities hold that in moderation it is no more hurtful than tobacco, while missionaries and others who have had opportunities for observing its effects declare that it is fraught with moral, social, and individual degradation.

There is no doubt that the excessive consumption of the drug wreck the constitution in the same way as chronic accoholism. So great is the fascination of the habit over the Chinese, however, that fines, penalties, and even death have been found ineffective to stop it.

VANDERBILT CUP.

TO-DAY'S TRIALS AT LONG ISLAND.

New York, September 21.

The eliminatory trials in the Vanderbilt Cup motor race on the Long Island course begin to-morrow. If the practice period had been much longer protracted, all the entered cars would probably have been hors de combat; for an alarming series of practice incidents has given ground for gloomy anticipations of disasters during the actual racing to-morrow.

A week ago Henry Dolbean, driving on a trial of the course on a 60-h.p. Mercedes, lost control in the narrow road, and charged a telegraph pole, smashing the car, which took fire and was destroyed. Dolbean and the mechanician were hurled several yards, and picked up stunned, but alive.

Ernest Keeler, taking a sharp turn at too high a speed, ran into a tree, wrecking his car.

A famous driver, while trying an enormous racing machine, ran off the road, and hit a telegraph pole without much damage. Next morning, however, having repaired his car, he tried again, and before he had developed full speed, the steering gear failed, and he hit a telegraph pole and smashed the machine into scrap metal.

On Wednesday George Robertson, driving a monster car, skidded and ran into a telegraph pole sideways. The collision bent the car like a hoop, completely wrecking it, and broke Robertson's thigh and the mechanicians wrists.

Yesterday several minor accidents were enough to put two other cars out of commission, and to-day saw the elimination of the eight cylinder Maxwell, one of whose cylinders exploded while the car was travelling at full speed. Owen, the driver, was seriously hurt.

The course is a dangerous one with bad roads, and many sharp curves, of which one, known as the hairpin turn, is the most perilous.

MINT ROBBED OF £6,500.

BERLIN, September. 21.

Newly-struck ten mark pieces to the amount of about 130,000 marks (£6,500) were stolen last night from the Royal Mint.

The burglars effected an entrance into the building through the sewer, which had been left dry for cleaning purposes.

The Munich correspondent of the *Lokalanzeiger* states that the gold stolen last night from the Royal Mint weighed 110lb.

The thieves crept through the dry bed of a tributary of the River Isar, which passes beneath the mint, broke open one iron and two wooden doors on the ground floor of the Mint, and took the gold from a wooden cupboard.

Not a single attendant was on the premises. Formerly a sentry was posted at the mint, but this guard was withdrawn two years ago.

The responsibility for the theft is placed upon the gold custodian, inasmuch as he put the gold in the wooden cupboard instead of locking it in the iron safe.

THE GROWING GERMAN NAVY.

EXTENSIONS AT KRUPP'S, AND CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKS.

It is significant of the thoroughness with which the Germans are working out the plans for an increase of their navy that the famous Krupp works as Essen are now being extended to such a degree that they will be able to build more guns and mountings per annum than the three large British ordnance firms at Barrow, Coventry and Elswick.

The machine tools in the Krupp works put down some years ago before high speed steel was on the market are being rapidly replaced so that the work of turning out guns in the future will be carried out with greater speed than in the past.

The same energy is being displayed in the construction of docks for the new battleships of the improved Dreadnought type. The German navy now has six such docks constructing or completing, and one projected. In England the total number of Government docks capable of taking a Dreadnought is only six.

STOPPED THE KING'S CAR.

While the King was staying at Rufford Abbey, his Majesty's chief valet, who was returning from Nottingham in one of the Royal motor-cars, was stopped near Mansfield by a young police-constable.

"What do you want?" asked the occupant. "Your number," replied the constable, who would not be convinced that the car was the King's, until his attention was called to the Royal Arms.

He was only with great difficulty assured that the King was a privileged person, and that not being licensed, his cars went ununumbered, and was not completely satisfied until he had reported the matter to his superiors.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Another Race Probable.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON left Euston at noon by the American special to join the Celtic, en route for America. Several of his friends assembled, including General Mills and General Barry of the United States army. Many yachtsmen and a number of ladies assembled on the platform to wish him an revoir, and as the rain left the station rousing cheers were raised, mingled with cries of "Mind you make a race!" "Don't forget the Cup!"

In an interview with a representative of the Central News, Sir Thomas Lipton said: "I am just going over to America to have a look round, to see my friends, to witness some yachting, and to discuss yachting matters. I'm also to be banquetted once or twice, I believe. The Mayor of Chicago and the chief citizens are going to give a dinner in my honour on October 6. I am also to be entertained similarly by the Mayor of Milwaukee and other cities."

"As for the Cup nothing is settled, and I can make no definite statement. I am, however, going to discuss the matter thoroughly on the other side, and I hope that it will be possible to have another race. You may, indeed, say I think it very probable that there will be one, but that is all I can say. Good-bye."

MRS. ASTOR'S ILLNESS.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.

It is difficult to discover the exact truth regarding the health of Mrs. Astor, leader of the Four Hundred, who is now staying at Beechwood, her villa at Newport.

The more sensational newspapers declare that her mind is weakening, and that the distinguished invalid is in constant fear of being poisoned. Dr. Austin Flint said to-day: "I never saw a more, alert patient. There is no indication of senile decay. Mrs. Astor is looking foward to the return of her son Colonel John Jacob Astor, who is now in the Atlantic.

Mrs. Astor came from Boston to Newport three weeks ago. She generally drives out during the afternoon, and goes down to dinner at night. There is a general impression that it is unlikely that she will again take an active part in American social life.

The hundreds of people who have called have been informed that she is slowly improving, but, in spite of the assurance of the family doctor, a good deal of anxiety is felt for her illness.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Marseilles, Friday.—A fatal motor-car accident occurred at Salon a small town near St. Martin de Crau. Mr. Schmidlapp, a rich banker of Cincinnati, and his daughter Charlotte, aged seventeen years, were touring in an automobile belonging to Mr. Schwab, the former president of the Steel Trust and a friend of Mr. Schmidlapp.

They were on the Arles road, travelling at a moderate speed, when, on reaching Salon, the car came into collision with a cart. The occupants were thrown violently to the ground, Miss Schmidlapp being so severely injured that she died an hour afterwards. Mr. Schmidlapp sustained a broken rib.

Details of the motor accident at St. Martin-de-Crau, in which Miss Schmidlapp, daughter of a Cincinnati banker, lost her life, show that Mr. Schmidlapp and his daughter, who landed at Havre on Sept. 7, had spent Thursday morning, visiting the monuments of Arles, and were on their way to Crau when the driver suddenly found the road blocked by three carts in Indian file.

The driver signalled and tried to pass on the right. Unfortunately the horse in the last cart took fright and swerving abruptly to the left, the cart struck Miss Schmidlapp in the motor-car and threw her heavily to the ground. Her father was also thrown out but his injuries were slight. He replaced his daughter in the car and hastily drove to a doctor in Crau-Miss Schmidlapp, who had been terribly injured, expired, however, within an hour.

Her mother and two sisters, it is stated, lost their lives in a railway accident in America.

Miss Schmidlapp's body has been embalmed and will be sent to Cincinnati.

TOWN WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

CAR OF EXPLOSIVES USED AS A TARGET.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.

A telegram from Knoxville, Tennessee, states that fifteen persons are believed to have been killed and thirty injured, and that almost the entire business section of the town of Jellico has been wrecked by an explosion of dynamite in a railway waggon on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Five hundred persons have been rendered homeless, and property value £200,000 has been destroyed. The explosion is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

The car containing the dynamite was standing on a side track in some yards used jointly by the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads. Where the car stood a crevasse twenty feet deep and thirty feet in diameter has been made in the earth. The union depot of the L. and T. Southern Railroads, a hundred yards from the scene, was shattered to splinters, a large number of adjacent residences being demolished.

One account attributes the explosion to shots fired by some men who were practising shooting at a mark on the side of a car, containing 400 cases of a powerful explosive.

THE KANGRA VALLEY EARTHQUAKE.

Over Fifteen Lakhs Loss to Government.

A report from Mr. Maclagan, Chief Secretary in Punjab to the Government of India in the Home Department, shows that the approximate Government expenditure, caused by the earthquake of April 1905 in the Kangra District, amounted to 15½ lakhs of rupees.

The principal items were 4½ lakhs for temporary buildings and repairs; 7 lakhs for restoration and rebuilding; and 1 1-2 lakhs for remission of land revenue, cesses, etc.

In addition to the above there was the loss on timber distributed for building, as the figures for this head have not been supplied by the Forest Department.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4).

It does not seem that anything like a national movement of liberation exists or is yet possible. England, it is true, has by her rule restored the territorial unity of the Mogul Empire. She has also given the upper classes generally a common language. But among the people generally there are still a number of distinct languages, nor is the religious antagonism between Hindoo and Mahomedan extinct, though it has been softened by a common subjection to the Empire.

On the part of the masses, therefore, it would seem that nothing beyond dull antipathy to a foreign master is yet to be feared, while the Native Princes still owe to the Empire the security of their thrones. To attempt to strike the balance between the advantages and disadvantages of British rule in India would be to enter into a boundless controversy. Foreign rule in itself must always be an evil. India was rescued by Great Britain from murderous and devastating anarchy; though she was plundered at the time by official corruption of a good deal of the wealth which, being poor though gorgeous, she could ill-afford to lose. She has since enjoyed peace and order; both, we may be sure, to a far greater extent than she otherwise would have done. The deadly enmity between her races and religions has been controlled and assuaged. The Foreign establishments, Civil and Military, though highly paid, have been small for the population, and the civil administration has been, in recent times, what Oriental administrations never are, perfectly incorrupt. Continuing, this article says:—The British Empire in India is in no danger of being brought to an end by a Russian invasion. It does not seem to be in much danger of being brought to an end by internal rebellion. Yet it must end. In the Indian climate British children cannot be reared. No race can for ever hold and rule a land in which it cannot rear its children. In what form the end would come it has hitherto been impossible to divine. "By accident" was the only reply which one, who had held high office in India, could make such a question on that subject. Since this re-awakening of the East, a more definite source of possibe disturbance may be said to loom. In encouraging Japan to go to war, Lord Lansdowne may have done something which was far from his intention, and of which he did not dream. He may have inadvertently pressed the button of fate. The saying that, if the British departed from India, they would leave no monument of their stay but empty beer bottles, is belied by railroads, telegraphs, canals, and works of irrigation, as well as by colleges and hospitals.

THE MOTOR CAR,

It seemed almost as if the popular objection to motor cars or rather to the selfishness of many motor car owners was dying out; the hostility was only in abeyance and it is now raging with greater fury than ever. As one who enjoys a country ramble or did before there were motors I may be prejudiced, but I cannot help concurring with those who urge that in the main the motor-man and—must I say it—the motor woman have only themselves to thank for the excited feeling that exists against them in rural parts. Too often the occupants of motor cars—and some of the highest in the land are bad as the "bounders"—show a complete disregard of the comfort of the despised pedestrian or of the humble villagers whose cottages are smothered with dust and whose children are in constant danger of being done to death. It is evident that the law must be altered and the legal speed reduced, at any rate in country lanes where there are houses. Motoring is the only form of recreation and of amusement that cannot be indulged in without causing inconvenience or danger to others. At the same time, I agree that the motor has come to stay or, as a witty parson put it the other day, to slay. I dare say that Mr. Farrar, the South African magnate, whose daughter recently eloped with his chauffeur from the pleasant manor-house the former had rented on the banks of the Thames for the river season, wishes, like some other people, that the motor had never been invented. Apropos some surprise has been caused to the makers of these "instruments of torture" (as certain people call them), by the ruling of the Ceylon Custom authorities that motor cars are merely pieces of machinery on a par with a water-wheel, therefore inadmissible free of a duty as prime movers. The Glasgow makers paid under protest and brought the matter before the Chamber of Commerce for the City. The Ceylon authorities when asked to solve the problem of what a motor car really is replied that they classed the car as machinery because it simply uses a current from an electric main and the definition of the difference between a gas engine using gas conveyed through pipes and a motor using electricity conveyed through cables, is that Steam, Oil, and gas-engines generated power, but an electric motor was a piece of machinery on a par with a water-wheel.

The water wheel analogy, says the *Westminster Gazette* is forcible, if not complimentary, yet the President of the Glasgow Chamber seems to regard it as a poor excuse and says he thinks the consignors will get their money back. But will they?

DEATH OF MRS. LECHMERE.

I note in the Scotch papers the death of Mrs. Lechmere, the daughter of the late Revd. Joseph Taylor, of the London Missionary Society, who died in Bombay in the sixties and who was so well-known to the past generation of Anglo-Indians in Western India, as the associate in the work of the Society at Belgaum. Mrs. Lechmere was the widow of Captain Nicholas Lechmere, of the Bombay Artillery, who commanded the battery connected with the Sepoy force which under the command of Colonel Sheriff occupied the island of Karak in the Persian Gulf in the summer of 1838, as a demonstration to force Persia to withdraw from the siege of Herat, which the Shah had undertaken at the instigation of Russia. Captain Lechmere dying shortly afterwards at Karak where he lies buried, his widow thenceforward lived in Scotland between Edinburgh and Dollar devoting her whole life to the philanthropic work which is so well organised throughout Scotland, in the midst of which in perfect health to the last she has now passed away, by the benign process of natural decay at the advanced age of 93. Her death will revive many memories of by-gone times among her now few contemporaries in the past of Bombay who may have survived to the present day.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Dean-Pitt who belonged to a family whose name is a household word in Western India and whose husband was one of the late Sir Richard Temple's Aides-de-Camp in Bombay. The Abduction Case in which a young Parsee whose name is given as Dastard (Dustoor) Cecil figures and which was before the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court on Saturday is not, I believe, very serious. At all events his friends are confident that if he has broken the law he had no *arriere pensee* and that he only acted from what he conceived to be chivalrous motives. I have a slight acquaintance with "Destard Cecil" and he seems a harmless young fellow. He was described by his solicitor as an author. I believe he is a poet, and he looks like one. He has, however, by this time probably realised that we are living in a prosaic age.

In the *Times* a few days ago appeared this advertisement:—

Gentleman (23) healthy, tactful, clever, well-read, keen antiquarian, of wide interests and many hobbies, desires position as son to a gentleman of means. Will give life long affectionate companionship for assured position.—V.895.

Immediately following is an advertisement to the effect that——of——"beats the world for stationery." "V. 895" beats the world for modesty and diffidence.

Tout vient a point a qui sait attendre——some times! Ten years and seven months ago a Liberal lawyer of respectable attainments and extremely courteous manners, Mr. John Shiress Will, K. C. gave up an absolutely safe seat in the House of Commons to provide a refuge for Mr. Morley whose courageous refusal to accept against his convictions certain demands of the Newcastle Trade Unionists was punished by his defeat at the General Election of 1895. Mr. Will has just been appointed County Court Judge of the Birkenhead district. Many men have been rewarded for less meritorious services, and the only regret of Will's friends, Conservative as well as Liberal, is that his party have not been able to recognise earlier the obligations they are under to him. A man who has been out of Parliament so long as Mr. Will stands a chance of being overlooked or pushed aside by younger men with more recent claims. Mr. Will's appointment is highly creditable to the Prime Minister.

We, English, are supposed to be practical, but what is there practical about the following announcement which appears in your London name sake:—"Whitehall, September 14, 1906. The King has been pleased to order a *Congé d'Elire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Truro to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor John Gott, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said dean and chapter the Very Reverend Charles William Stubbs, D. D., Dean of the Cathedral Church of Ely, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Truro." The *Congé d' Elire* is a solemn farce, not to use a stronger expression and should be dispensed with.

I read in a London paper:—An Italian named Cavallo attempted to ride on a mule across a Swiss glacier for a wager, and was thrown down an abyss. The mule escaped.—"Which mule?"

BRUTAL MURDER.

Accused Armed With Swords.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of a criminal reference made by Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in a case of murder against Jiva Macha and Lukhman Giga. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the Sessions Judge made the reference to the High Court, he being of opinion that the charge was proved against the accused. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that between 10 a.m. and noon on the 3rd November 1905, one Natha Samat was sitting on a cot at the entrance of his court-yard near the gate, with his son, his wife Malubai, daughter-in-law Ranibai, and grand-daughter Manibai, and a servant Bhawsang. Suddenly, it was alleged, eight men, four armed with swords and four with sticks, came to the doors of the court-yard, which were ajar, and pushed them open. The four armed with swords entered, and accused No. 1 at once attacked Natha with his sword, cutting him on the abdomen; the other three men almost simultaneously attacked him, and he died primarily of the wound in the abdomen. That death was due to the wounds inflicted with swords was beyond doubt; and the only questions for the Court were—were they caused in the manner alleged? were the two accused among the assailants? Six men, including the two accused, were previously tried before the Sessions Court. The four armed with sticks were found not guilty and acquitted; and the two accused, now before the Court, were found guilty by the jury, but upon appeal were ordered by the High Court to be retried on the ground of misdirection to the jury by the Sessions Judge. Mr. Elliott's reasons for differing from the jury were that he had not the slightest doubt that the evidence of the eye-witnesses was true as to the main facts. There were minor inconsistencies. What made the variety of their evidence appear beyond doubt was that their evidence as to the main facts was consistent, full, and vivid. Each witness gave ocular demonstration of his position when the assailants ran; each one stated the main gates were pushed open and the noise of their opening drew their attention; each one saw accused No. 1 strike the first blow, that all ran up and huddled together, crying out but afraid to go near for fear of being killed too. In spite of the severest cross-examination, the evidence of these persons, said the Sessions Judge, on the main facts had been unshaken, and their story carried in it the inherent characteristics of truth. The alleged motive for the crime was that the deceased, who appeared to have been a hard man, had insisted on taking possession of two houses, of which possession had been awarded him by the Subordinate Judge. It was on record that the deceased was asked to abate his demands to some extent, but refused and insisted on getting possession. Threats were said to have been uttered against him in consequence. The two accused took part in the outrage, because they were relations of the persons who were deprived of their properties. To sum up, Mr. Elliott said, the story of the witnesses for the prosecution was absolutely unshaken. From the first the two accused had been alleged to be participants; and Mr. Elliott found the charge of murder proved against them.

Mr. Justice Aston, in delivering Judgment, said the two accused in the case had, under the orders of the High Court, been retried for the offence of murder of one Natha Samat, alleged to have been committed on the 3rd November 1905 at the village of Allan in the Ahmedabad District. The retrial having taken place, the jurors were of opinion that both the accused ought to be acquitted, but the Sessions Judge disagreed with the opinion of the jurors so completely as to deem it necessary for the ends of justice, to submit the case to the High Court. The direct evidence in the case was clear and abundant, and their lordships were not much concerned with the question of motive. The prosecution had, however, adduced evidence as to motive and evidence showing the past relations of the persons concerned. After referring to the unshaken evidence of the eye-witnesses for the prosecution, his lordship remarked it had not been contradicted by any evidence called by the defence. Their lordships took the same view of the evidence as was taken by the Additional Sessions Judge, and convicted the two accused of murder. No. 1 was sentenced to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life.

A PLAGUE SOLUTION.

THE man who discovers the antidote to bubonic plague should make a fortune in pretty quick time. However, Professor Gajjar of Bombay, appears to have discovered a medicine which, if the numerous testimonials which he publishes in a small booklet are true, should assuredly be in every house in this city where an outbreak of plague may take place. Professor Gajjar's book says that his solution cures about 80 per cent. or nearly four times the percentage obtained by ordinary methods. Hospital doctors, nurses, presidents of Municipalities and private individuals have written to Professor Gajjar in praise of his plague solution.

The prices are kept very low in order that they may be within the reach of the poor. The sizes are also kept small, so that they can be sent direct by post to any place at very economical rates. The internal remedies are free from any poisons, such as arsenic, mercury, strychnine, etc., so that they can be given with safety to children or women without any harm. They also contain no alcohol which is objectionable to many. The ointments are free from animal fats. The base of the ointments is mineral oils and fats, and so no community can have any prejudice against their use.

During the plague season they are supplied for free distribution in infected localities to responsible and known parties, who undertake to faithfully distribute the remedies to the suffering poor who may be unable to pay for the same.

Professor Gajjar's Blood Purifying Solution—is a very well known remedy for poor or impure Blood and his Toilette preparations, Tinctures, &c. &c., Our Lavendar Water, Cologne water, Hair oils, Tooth Powders, &c., are also popular commodities.

One of Professor Gajjar's students specially studied the subject of the manufacture and analysis of inks, and has put forward the results as "Sharma's Inks." These are found to be equal to the best imported inks and are sold at half the price of the foreign inks.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperatrix" left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 20th instant.

The plaster casts in the Ancoats Art Museum, says a Manchester paper, have just undergone an autumn cleaning. They have been severely renovated with soap and water, and robbed of the grime of a generation. The Venus appears as radiant as when she rose from the sea. The changed aspect of the place causes no little astonishment in unsophisticated visitors. "Ullo! they've got a row o' new statutes," said one of a pair of beshawled millgirls, as she caught sight of so much unfamiliar glistening white. "New!" said the other; "they've only 'ad 'em at the laundry, or given 'em a dose o' monkey brand. I reckernise that undressed girl with the dog" (a hunting Diana?). "Well, they're all the better for a wash. They used to remind me o' our Joe when 'e come 'ome at night fro' Clayton pit." The clogs clattered along the floor as the girls made a round of inspection. One brawny Greek athlete was greatly admired because he was "the very image of 'Ackenschmidt." There was quite a dispute over a bend of a Vatican Apollo—a somewhat feminine-looking god. "Don't yer know 'er?" said one brightly—"the Countess o' Aberdeen. And a very good likeness; I seed 'er photograph in the *Illustrated News*." "The Countess o' Aberdeen!" said the other, with scorn. More like Winston Churchill!"

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whiter; and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

THE GREAT TYPHOON.

Hong-Kong Swept for Two Hours.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

The following was received from Hong-Kong, dated September 18:—

Hong-Kong was struck to-day by a typhoon, which inflicted tremendous damage upon the shipping in the harbour. Of the foreign steamers, some were sunk and others driven ashore, while a large number of native craft foundered. It is feared that the loss of life will be very heavy, and the injury to property is incalculable. The lower levels of the town have been flooded, and there will be considerable distress, but at present it is difficult to get an exact estimate.

The British steamer, "Fatshan" was amongst those which foundered and it is said that one of the crew and the purser are the only survivors. The Canadian Pacific steamer "Montegle" is among those ashore.

All business in the city is at a standstill. The typhoon lasted for two hours.

The harbour is literally strewn with wreckage, and the streets are blocked with *debris*.

The British river gunboat "Moorhen" is leaking badly; one French destroyer is ashore, and two others dragged their anchor the entire length of the harbour.

Manila, September 19.

According to the latest news from Hong Kong, a thousand lives have been lost in the typhoon.

Twelve

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

By a Man on the Spot.

SIR Bampfylde Fuller, whose departure from "The Land of Regrets" is chronicled in the columns of the Government Gazette, is at the present time the most conspicuous man in India. His resignation of the high office to which he was appointed on the 16th of October, 1905, has come with dramatic effect just a year after that of the late Viceroy. As a sensation it even surpasses it; for whereas Lord Curzon resigned upon an issue of little interest the great mass of the Indian public, Sir Bampfylde Fuller's demission of office has fallen like a bombshell like into the very midst of India society.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. The last great act of Lord Curzon in India was the creation of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and its purpose was three-fold. He sought by it to lighten the administrative burden in Bengal, a province of eighty million inhabitants; to increase the efficiency of administration in Assam, a small and backward province, by conjoining it with that of Eastern Bengal; and lastly to recognise the claims of eighteen millions of the King's Mahommedan subjects to preponderance in that portion of Bengal in which they are in the great majority.

It is to the last of these causes that the bitter hostility of a section of the Hindus of Bengal is due. It is in this fact that the fallacies connected with this "Partition" agitation are rooted. And it is from this circumstance that there have flowed the events of which the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, and the consequent storm of feeling it has evoked amongst the Mahommedan population, are the current expression.

Even since Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who was in no sense previously connected with the policy of "Partition" assumed the Governorship of the new Province, he has been assailed by the Hindu Bengali Press, and attacked with all the ingenious weapons of an astute and litigious people, whose purpose it has been to defy authority and stir up mischief, while keeping within the finest limits of the law. In this they have not been unsuccessful. The law has not prevented their showering abuse upon the ruler of the province, it has not prevented their misrepresenting all his acts for the benefit of a credulous public in India and in England, it has not prevented them from sowing sedition, from checking the natural flow of loyalty in its old accustomed channels, from boycotting English goods by methods of intimidation and even of physical force, from shouting their "Marseillaise" in the streets from insulting Englishmen and inditing foul and threatening letters to their wives, from setting up school boys to break the laws, with the full intention of subsequently reviling the Government as "the persecutors of children," and, in short, in a hundred ways, only to be appreciated by the man on the spot, from bringing the British administration into disrepute. All these things, and more, they have done, though in a minority of less than two to three in the province, in the midst of a Mahommedan population, which, easily excited, but unaccustomed to sedition of this ingenious character, has been invited to look upon the spectacle of an all-powerful Government openly flouted by its subjects.

A boastful Bengali publicist recently affirmed that the Bengalis were "the percussion-cap of India." There is significance in the phrase, and its application to the present situation is enhanced by the reflection that in the East the manifestation of power is fully as important as its possession, and that prestige is the equivalent of many Army Corps.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller has not served in India, with distinction in many capacities, without realising all the value of this truth. The Act of "Partition," having been sanctioned by Parliament, and effected by the Supreme Government in India, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, no less considerate, no less just than his fellows, was resolved from the outset to maintain order in the province committed to his care. What is more, Sir Bampfylde Fuller had in a wonderfully short time all but succeeded in the great task set before him. There are many who think that but for an unfortunate observation dropped by his Majesty's Secretary of State to the effect that the Partition could not be reconsidered, as opposition to it had practically ceased, his success would long since have been complete. But this was not to be. The agitation against the Partition broke out afresh in dealing with it here and there some slight informality, some lapse on the part of a sorely-tried lieutenant, occurred, but in the main the work of settlement went hopefully forward, when there came that fatal weakening at the fountain source, that fatal interference with the man on the spot, to which the Liberal party, with all its fine instincts, is peculiarly liable. We have seen how hastily it interfered in a self-governing colony, and how hastily it withdrew before the storm of discontent; we have noted its desire to intefere in Egypt at a highly critical period, checked with difficulty by the wisdom of such men as Lord Cromer and Sir Edward Grey. In the case of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, under conditions perhaps even less justifiable, it has prevailed, and the price of its intervention is yet to pay. Like the democratic mariners in "Eothen," the gentlemen who compose it are prone to "choose captain to whom they would entrust just power enough to keep the vessel on her course in fine weather, but not quite enough for a gale of wind!"

In the Hindu Bengali Press Sir Bampfylde Fuller figures as the incarnation of all autocratic wickedness, a sort of Bobrikoff let loose upon India for her sins. And good people in other parts of India who read these fairy tales, good people in England who are but too prone to regard all their brethren in India as tainted with the tyrant's sin, take them for Gospel truth. If we are to believe these romancers Sir Bampfylde Fuller is as weak and foolish as he is bad. He is a headstrong, impatient, violent, autocratic law-breaker!—and a great deal that is much worse.

In appearance this tyrant is a slight, active man, with an almost boyish figure, an air of great distinction, and a glance that is as keen and penetrating as it is kind and sympathetic. Thirty years of devoted service in the tropics have left their mark upon his constitution, and although he is only fifty-one years of age, his hair is silvery white.

But his energy remains unabated, and there is probably no more hard-working man in India than he. Brilliant, witty, and amusing, Sir Bampfylde Fuller possesses in a high degree that saving grace of humour which old Indian officials so often lose; the humour that is touched with a sense of the philosophy and the irony of life. To most of the members of his service the sudden termination of a briliant career four years before its time, the loss of all that goes with high office in India, would have come as a grievous blow. No one who knows him, his love of his work, his immense energy, his constructive mind eager upon schemes of improvement and efficiency, can underrate the loss involved to him by his resignation. And yet, here upon the spot, within a few days of the blow, in the full tide of feeling engendered by it, and amidst the very bitterness of farewell, his sense of humour—perhaps one should add his fine sense of patriotism—is taking him happily over the shoals in which many a lesser man would have floundered.

The ex-Anglo-Indian in the House of Commons has long since become a by-word for dulness, for prosiness for the airing of the disappointments and grievances that are often the cause of his being there; the friends of Sir Bampfylde Fuller hope that he will go into Parliament if only to redeem their unfortunate character. The sundried autocrat will be found to resolve himself into a very human fellow indeed.

It has been urged against Sir Bempfylde Fuller that his actions have lacked formality, and in some cases he would doubtless have presented a better front to criticism had he weighed with accuracy the mint and cumin of the law; but it is not thus that men judge the actions of a great public servant charged with a difficult office. In all essentials Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been right. When he came to the charge of the new province, he saw that its people, most of all, and above everything, needed a master. A portion of them were out-of-hand, hysterical, bent on kicking against the pricks. Knowing very well with whom he had to deal, he saw that firmness must come first and sympathy and kindness a little latter; he was dealing with a feminine race just then in a spasm of hysteria. And in the brief space of ten months he had all but accomplised his purpose. He had already begun to show his kindness of purpose, to lighten his hand. So far back as February this year, one who was describing to the writer the incivilities he had encountered during the winter, observed, "He has shown them that he will stand no nonsense; but I am only afraid that he will be too ready to forgive them the moment they apologise." And his last tour, made with in a few days of his retirement, had brought convincing proof of the leaven that was working in his favour. The insults, the aloofness, with which he had been received on former occasions by a disloyal minority, were visibly lessening. Just before he set out on this last tour, he expressed to one who referred to his difficulties the belief that within two years he would be as popular as he was supposed to be disliked; upon this occasion he made full allowance for their feelings, he would not allow any harsh things to be said of his Bengali subjects, and indeed instanced many examples of loyalty and devotion amongst them. He had, it was obvious, no purpose in his heart but one of ultimate sympathy and kindness, and those who know him best, and know something also of the psychology of an Eastern people, entertain no doubt that success lay very near to his hand. Ruler and ruled were drawing near to each other, and time alone was necessary to complete the union.

The present writer heartily believes that in dealing with a foreign race, sympathy is the only road to understanding; that without an earnest sympathy no man of alien blood can ever enter into the spirit of a people; but in the case of a man who is set over other men to rule them, such sympathy, in Mr. Morley's own phrase, must "go round by the head." It must of needs go with the discipline and firmness without which administration, at least, is impossible. The sympathy that is transcendental must be left to poets and divines.

To put a man in a gravely difficult position, to put him to rule over an Eastern people at a very difficult time in their history, and when their feelings are troubled with unusual waves of passion, and then to give him very grudging support, and time inadequate to the full development of his policy, is to treat him very shamefully indeed. And it is in this light that the treatment that has been accorded to Sir Bampfylde Fuller is coming to be regarded by an increasingly large number of people in India. The Anglo-Indian Press has spoken out already with no uncertain voice, and a wave of indignation is surging throughout the Mahommedan populace of the province, who feel that their support of Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been in vain—that loyalty "does not pay."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY WORTH TWO LAKHS.

Judgment of the High Court.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, disposed of the suit brought by Jacob Gulmahomed and another against Jacob Haji Isa and others. This was the case relating to the two wills of Haji Ibrahim Tarmahomed, dated respectively 27th October 1897 and 14th May 1898, by which the testator had disposed of his property worth over two lakhs of rupees. The facts of the case have been reported in these columns. The parties were Cutchi Memons, and the allegations of the plaintiffs were, that the first defendant, being very much interested in the property of the deceased, had concealed the fact of the subsequent or the second will from the Court, and had obtained letters of administration of the first will. The defendants reply to this was: that he had done so after consulting the then Advocate-General, Mr. Basil Lang. The matter of the other will was disclosed in an affidavit dated 27th August 1898, which was filed in the testamentary Suit No. 23 of 1898, into which his first petition was afterwards converted.—Testator died on the day after he had executed the second will.

His Lordship went into the relationship of the parties to the testator, and commented on the mass of evidence taken before him. He said: Deceased died possessed of immoveable property of a large value: his death gave rise to a number of litigious proceedings. The first defendant denied having made any compromise with Sidik, but it was difficult to find the whole of the evidence false. There was the direct evidence of the two witnesses who had seen Sidik Nurmahomed making an entry of the transaction. Besides that, Mr. Ardeshir B Lala, Interpreter of the Court, had stated that the entry corresponded with Sidik's ordinary handwriting. The first defendant was desirous of buying out and settling with his opponents as to the estate. Ashabai, the testator's widow, was bought out: Hurbai, his sister, was compromised with. The defendant said he took out the letters of administration upon the advice of the Advocate-General: but neither the Advocate-General's opinion, nor the case submitted to him for the opinion, were produced before the Court. It was possible the case submitted to the counsel in question threw grave doubts upon the will of May 1898. That will was duly executed; the first defendant, according to his own showing, was present at the time. Plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the suit in so far as it set up the compromise of the decree in Suit No. 23 of 1898. Elaborate instructions were given by the learned Judge as to costs.

SUIT ON COTTON CONTRACT

BEFORE his Lordship Justice Scott. Messrs. Govindas and Co's., Hari Govindas filed a suit against Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed in which Messrs. Jugmohandass Vaijwa Dass and Chunilal Daram Dass are joined as third parties. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Davar appeared for the Plaintiff; Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Weldon for the defendant; Mr. Setalwad with Mr Lowndes appeared for Mr. Chunilal and another. The plaintiff says that at the request of the defendant he purchased for him in Liverpool market two batches of two thousand bales each of American cotton in December 1905 and January 1906 for June and July delivery. The defendant failed to take delivery and the plaintiff sold the cotton in Liverpool market at defendant's risk. The plaintiff claims that damages should be awarded to him for the breach of contract. The defence is that the plaintiff knew that the contract was with the three gentlemen, the Defendant and the other two joined as third parties and that the liabilities of the defendant are for 1,300 bales only and not more. Evidence is going on.

MARRIAGE IN THE ARMY.

A SHORT time ago a letter appeared in our correspondence columns in which the writer, apparently a married officer, complained that Captains in Indian Cavalry regiments were in a poverty-stricken position, as they could not make both ends meet on Rs. 556 per month. Our sympathies are in a measure with him, though we have not forgotten the moral of the "Story of the Gadsbys," but there is another side to the question. In all other professions but that of Arms a man, before marrying, makes out exactly what his income is, and considers whether he can afford to give hostages to fortune. In the Indian Army, however, the majority of young officers think they can marry without private means, and give little thought to the increased expenses that inevitably follow. Thereafter they complain that they cannot "live in the regiment, and they regard themselves as badly treated. Now, as we said in an article on the subject of the pay and position of officers, the present scale of pay in the British and Indian services does not enable a man to marry as a rule, before field-rank has been reached and no amount of tinkering at mess-bills will make it sufficient. An Indian officer becomes a major about the age of 37 or 38 and one is inclined to suggest that marriage before this period of life should be avoided. Certainly the Cavalry would benefit, as the softening influnces of domesticity, not to mention the practical responsibilities of a family, would not come into operation and make the squadron-leader lose some of his enterprise and dash. This may seem a crude way of putting the case, but anyone who has met a "married regiment" knows that there is a good deal of force in the argument. Again it may be asked how many Captains in the Indian Army, if they had gone into a civil profession or business, would be in a position to marry? It is possible that they would be earning more than Rs. 556 per month, but it must not be forgotten that in the Service they are moving towards a pension of £700 per annum after twenty-two years' service. If they were in civil life they would, as married men, presumably have to put by a certain sum yearly to form an income on retiring from business. We should like to see the pay of the subaltern and the Captain raised, and no doubt this desirable change will come about in India before very long; but as matters stand we can only urge consideration of the old adage about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure.—*Pioneer.*

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE COST OF ARMS.

Mr. Haldane on Great Britain's Lead.

IN further speeches at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday, September 15, Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, dealt with the lead which Great Britain is giving the world in reducing the cost of armaments, his proposals for the "broadening and popularising" of the army, the probable effects of the new Constitutions for South Africa, our improved relations with France and Germany, the Government's sympathy with Labour, and the possibility of a conflict with the House of Lords in connection with Liberal legislation.

In the afternoon at the County Hotel, Mr. Haldane, who was accompanied by Sir Leslie Rundle, the general commanding the Northern district, met several of the commanders of the local volunteer regiments in an informal conference. Eight or nine colonels were present. The meeting was arranged by the Volunteer Institute, and matters connected with the volunteer service formed the chief topic of discussion. It is understood that Mr. Haldane was pressed for an assurance of further financial assistance, which would permit of the regiments being better equipped, especially where the artillery were concerned, in the matter of guns. The assurance, however, was not given. Mr. Haldane is stated to have explained that increased expenditure was out of the question, and that in the wise use of the present funds the hopes of increased efficiency must lie.

At one o'clock Mr. Haldane was entertained at luncheon by the Newcastle Liberal Club. Mr. W. Murray presided, and others present included Mr. Thomas Cairns, M P., the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Joseph Baxter Ellis), Mr. Walter Runciman, M. P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government), Mr. William Angus (chairman of the Newcastle Liberal Association), and Sir Walter Runciman.

POPULARISING OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Haldane, replying to the toast of his health, said it would be good not merely for us but for the world generally if the expenditure on armaments, which was so vast and so burdensome in its weight, could be directed to the productive enterprise of peace and more largely to the education of our people. We in this country were honestly and genuinely trying to give a lead in that direction. It was a work which could not be accomplished by any one nation. The powers of the world must co-operate, and if reduction in armaments was to come, and if the crushing burden was to be lightened, the great nations must co-operate in accomplishing it. He thought the day was not far distant when that work would be initiated by the democracies themselves—the people on whom the weight rested most heavily. Until that time came it was ours to play our part. We could not, in the interests of peace itself, afford to place ourselves in a weak position. He was well aware that efficiency and economy could only be brought together by the most anxious consideration of details, great and small. He had pointed out that if we were to have a real national army the great basis of it must be the people themselves. The army must be brought closer to the people, and the people to the army. That involved to a certain extent a shrinkage of the huge mass of regular and professionally paid troops which were assembled for the purpose of the South African war. It was inevitable that there should be such a shrinkage, first of all because that war was over and the purpose for which those troops had been raised was fulfilled, and still more because we made no progress unless we had a definite conception of what we were aiming at and some sense of the proportion between the regular and the volunteer forces in the country. The first step to doing anything effective for developing the national basis of the army was to cut something off the superfluous regular forces. What they had taken off—and it was not very much—was superfluous to the new organisation of the regular forces. The Government were seeking to accomplish the broadening of the army, the placing of it on a popular basis, and the consequent imparting to it of strength. Another idea which had been much present to his mind was this, that in order to broaden the basis of the army and bring it close to the people they should in each county have an organisation which should look after what he might call the civilian work of the army. Its command, its training must remain and be placed more and more in the hands of the highly skilled generals who directed affairs in the various districts of the country into which the military command was divided. The business part of it he believed could be better and more cheaply done by civilians—the organisation which could give facilities for rifle ranges and manœuvres and provide other resources of a beneficial kind. To do all the work in a businesslike way it seemed to him that it could be best discharged by those in each county who were most familiar with the requirements and possibilities. Nothing could be more removed from the intention of the Government than that the work should be put on the county councils, as they had been accused of doing.

SOUTH AFRICA, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

In the South African War, Mr. Haldane said, the resources of the Empire were poured forth to assist the nation, and they all remembered how unitedly and loyally the bonds of simpathy were made manifest. It was too soon to speak, but he had great hope that the application of Liberal principles, as exhibited by the first Constitution which the Government had given, or was about to give, to the South African colonies, would have beneficial results. What the future would being forth no man could tell, but they did know that there were all the signs that Boer and Briton were joining together, and that with the mixture of the new blood which had come within the Empire they might have something to hope for in the form of a substantial increase in the streath and grit of our people. If they turned to foreign affairs they had the same spectacle made manifest. A new spirit had been infused into government with the coming of this new and vigorous Parliament. It was worth while returning this Parliament to office if it was only to see the spectacle of what Parliamentary institutions could accomplish, contrasted with the weak position that Parliament occupied in the public view twelve months ago. If they looked to foreign affairs they saw the same thing. Under the steady and firm rule of Sir Edward Grey our relations with foreign Powers were improving. Sir Edward was carrying out in the best spirit that continuity of policy on which so much stress was laid. No one could say that he had overturned or over set the good work that Lord Lansdowne had done but he had carried that work yet a further stage. Our relations with the great French Republic were closer and more intimate than ever they were before, and they had brought us into friendly relations with the Russian Government, its present difficulties notwithstanding. Our relations with Germany were better than they were a short time ago. He did not know whether it had yet become public on this side of the German Ocean, but it was one of those facts which pointed to the disposition of the two Powers to regard each other as rivals—yet as friendly rivals—that the Germans were withdrawing nearly half their forces from South Africa. For the purposes of the late war they had 15,000 troops in South-west Africa, which gave rise to a certain amount of misgiving on the part of too nervous people in this country. He never for a moment led himself to believe that there was anything but what was natural in it. Now it turned out that, commencing next month, 7,000 of these troops were going to be withdrawn. That ought to facilitate our work in South Africa—a work that did not depend on troops, but on the British Constitution. All these things were to the good.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE LORDS.

They had been accused of having "truckled" to Labour. They had, in fact, only taken a somewhat wider and larger survey of the grievances of labour. They had not done everything that the Labour party had asked them. On the contrary, they had turned a deaf ear to a good many requests but they had sought to meet legitimate grievances. The work of Parliament was a work that had been carried through this session in a sprit of vigour and with notions which were fairly clear, considering the shortness of the time which the party had to mature its programme. He trusted that in the next session they would be able to show equal vigour and even greater precision in other problems which were now coming up for solution. The great question of licensing was to be dealt with. The great question of education had been only half dealt with. He did not know what obstacles they might have to meet. He trusted they would be but few. He was not one of those who believed much in conflict with the House of Lords. The Constitution had advanced and developed, and he did not think the House of Lords would put itself in the popular path. If it did, then they were prepared to deal with the question. He thought the good sense which had always characterised Lord Lansdowne would make him a wise guide of the majority in the House of Lords. Should there be a conflict, there could be but one result. The Liberal party was still very strong—he believed as strong as it was at the time of the election,—and it was perfectly capable of taking up the burden even of this constitutional strife. He believed that the lapse of time and the development of the Constitution, and still further the shifting of the centre of gravity to the people themselves and away from the privileged classes, would prove that the idea of a conflict was a very vain dream on the part of those who entertained it. But the future would not disclose its secrets, and it was their business to be ready.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

ROME.

COURT.—The King arrived at Tulchan Lodge on Monday from Rufford Abbey on a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, before proceeding to Balmoral.—The Princess Royal is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Dr. J. Jameson, the Premier of Cape Colony arrived in England on Saturday.

Dr. J. V. H. Murray, of Oxford was on Tuesday presented with the freedom of Hawick, where he received his early education. Lord Rosebery was present.

Education.—The London County Council has decided on measures to cause the insanitary condition of certain non-provided schools to be remedied by the local managers.

Election.—Mr. S. T. Evans, M.P., having been made Recorder of Swansea has to submit to a fresh election in Mid-Glamorganshire.

Fisheries.—The Sea Fisheries Protection Association opened its conference at Hull on Tuesday. A resolution was passed urging the Government to maintain the three mile territorial limit.

Ireland.—The Royal Commission on congested districts has adjourned, Mr. Doran, of the Congested Districts Board, having concluded his evidence.—The President of Maynooth, Dr. Mannix, has been appointed to the Senate of the Royal University in place of the late O'Conor Don.—The Hibernian Bible Society categorically denies the charges made in connexion with its gift of Irish Bibles to the Dublin Corporation library.—O'Donovan Rossa has resigned his office under the Cork County Council.

Labour.—Mr. Havelock Wilson on Tuesday addressed his constituents at Middlesbrough, and reiterated his charges against the Shipping Federation in connexion with his bankruptcy. He has been granted delay with a view to a settlement of the claim against him.—The trade unions reporting to the Board of Trade had 3·8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, against 5·4 a year ago.

Law.—Mrs. M. L. Stanley has been sent to goal for six months for libelling Lady Gwendolen Cecil.

Naval and Military.—Mr. Haldane, at Newcastle expressed a belief that the democracies would before long initiate a movement to lighten the burden of armaments. An Army Order is issued granting extra pay for efficiency.—The reduction of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards is being postponed.

Railways.—The annual return of the traffic and finances of the railway companies of the Kingdom for 1905 is issued.

Sporting.—The cricket season ended with the defeat of Kent by the Rest of England by 251 runs.—The race for the Doncaster Cup last week was won by Mrs. H. V. Jackson's Velocity.

The Franco-Scottish Society opened its anniversary meeting at Aberdeen on Wednesday. A telegram was sent to the King offering the homage of the members of the society. His Majesty replied expressing his thanks for the society's good wishes.

Vivisection.—A Royal Commission, with Lord Selby as chairman, has been appointed to inquire into the practice of subjecting animals to experiments.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal House has approved the preferential tariff treaty with New Zealand and the preference of 10 per cent. on British goods.—The South Australia assembly insists on the reduction of the franchise for the Legislative Council, and a dissolution is expected.

Canada.—The Manufacturers' Association has held its convention at Winnipeg. President Ballantyne said that while in favour of a preferential policy with Great Britain, Canada should have sufficient protection to put her manufacturers on an equal footing with those of Great Britain.—The Manitoba Government has decided that every school receiving State aid shall have the Union Jack flying during school hours.—The Governor-General is visiting British Columbia.—The navigation of Hudson Strait was only closed from November 23 to June 28.—There is some agitation in British Columbia against Asiatic immigration.

Hong-Kong.—A typhoon on Tuesday did great damage. The Governor says that of European-owned vessels there are about fifteen steamers ashore, including his Majesty's ship "Phœnix," British steamers "Montagle" and another, two French destroyers, seven German and three American vessels. About half of the Chinese small craft have been destroyed. This means immense loss of life among the Chinese. Only about six deaths of Europeans are known. The King has sent a telegram to the Governor expressing his deep regret for the calamity.

Newfoundland.—Many fishing vessels have been wrecked by a gale on the Labrador coast.

South Africa.—The Commissioner of Railways, to a deputation from the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on the railway rate dispute, said that they were awaiting Lord Elgin's judgment.—Judge Beaumont's report on the Bishop of Zululand's charges acquits Royston's Horse of cruelty, though the Bishop was justified in bringing his information before the Government.—Our Cape Town Correspondent says that the Bond expect that by getting the rebels on the register under the Amnesty Act next February they can beat the Progressives. They are therefore anxious for an early general election, but so long as the Progressive majority hold together Dr. Jameson need not give way.

West Africa.—Sir F. Lugard has resigned the High Commissionership of Northern Nigeria.—Nine of the persons implicated in the Agbor rising have sentenced to death, and 41 to imprisonment.

THE UNITED STATES.

Railway Disaster.—On Tuesday morning a train on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad fell into the Cimarron river. Nearly all the cars went into the stream, and about 20 lives were lost.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Our Correspondent, describing the Dalmatian manœuvres, says they must have brought home to officers a sense of the enormous difficulties of the country, which many of them consider certain to be the field of warfare with Italy.

China.—Fourteen high officials are considering a reform scheme prepared by the Commissioners who recently visited Europe and America.—The Japanese troops have withdrawn from Fengtien (Mukden) Province; but Russia, it is said, has not yet opened any of the places in North Manchuria specified by the peace treaty.

Crete.—Prince George has definitely resigned, and M. Zaimis becomes High Commissioner.

Cuba.—President Roosevelt has practically told the Cubans that unless order is restored the United States will intervene. He has sent the Secretary for War to Havana. An American force has landed at Cienfuegos to protect the plantations.—President Palma and his advisers seem to be trying to come to an understanding with the insurgents, though Congress has given the President the fullest powers for carrying on the war. It is alleged that annexation to the United States would be popular with all parties.

France.—President Falliéres has visited Marseilles, where he reviewed the fleet, visited the Colonial Exhibition, and received the officers of British, Italian, and Spanish warships. In certain parishes the priests and people are forming associations, which seem legal, for carrying on public worship without the Bishops' sanction. The Bishops have issued a pastoral letter on the subject. An extensive conspiracy for passing false coin has been discovered.

Germany.—The death of Prince Albrecht of Prussia reopens the question of the Brunswick Regency.—A German scheme for the partition and conquest of France is discussed in the *Figaro*.—The Duke of Connaught reached Carlsruhe on Tuesday and invested the Grand Duke of Baden with the Order of the Garter.

Morocco.—Further disturbances have occurred, and the increasing anarchy is provoking inquiries in France as to the police scheme authorized at Algeciras.

Persia.—The National Council will have 156 members. Teheran alone electing 60, and elections will be held every two years.

Russia.—General Trepoff died suddenly on Saturday and is succeeded by a man after his own heart, General Dediulin, as Commandant of the Palace.—The Constitutional Democrats have been refused the *status* of a legal association.—A Correspondent says that M. Stolypin is concerting measures for improving the position of the Jews.—Reactionary terrorists are at work in Odessa and elsewhere.—The Finish Diet ended a nine months' session on Tuesday. The Emperor's Speech from the Throne expressed a hope that the new single representative Chamber elected by universal suffrage would prove a firm foundation for the country's development. The Tsar promised speedy measures to improve the condition of the labourers.—The Tsar is taking a cruise in the Baltic.

Spain.—The Government's anti-clerical policy is being vigorously condemned by the Bishops.

Turkey.—The British Ambassador has obtained important concessions for the Smyrna—Aidin Railway Company.

The Chinese Customs.—At a meeting of the general committee of the China Association, held on Wednesday at Cannon-street, the question of the administration of Chinese Customs, with special reference to the position of Sir Robert Hart, was under consideration, and it was decided that further strong representations should be made to the Government to reconsider the attitude that has been taken up with regard to the administration of the Chinese Customs.

Obituary.—Prince Albert of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick; General Trepoff; Rear-Admiral Sir E. Chichester; Archdeacon Lightfoot; the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry; General Sir H. A Smyth; the Reverend Sir Borradaile Savory; Colonel E. W. F. Martin; Sir J. A. Davis; Major J. A. Wedderburn-Ogilvy; Mr. O. G. Kemball; Canon L. A. Norgate; the Reverend G. M. Wilson; M. Georges Jacobi.—*Times.*

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS.

THE long three-quarter coat is more suited to elderly women. This is to be seen in various forms. Quite plain, with strapped seams, or cut away in the front over the hips, and resembling a man's frock-coat at the back. Then it is embellished with embroidered silk pockets and collar and cuffs, and rolled collar of velvet in the same tone as the cloth. We have also the smart little straight semifitting coat, with knife kiltings of silk, forming a pretty finish, the seams also being piped with silk to match. It is, as a rule, much easier to make a good skirt than a jacket or bolero, and a good plan has been suggested for those of limited incomes, who can, by the help of a good pattern, turn out a very passable skirt. It is, however, the coat that generally bears the home-made stamp. The suggestion is, therefore, to make your skirt at home and let a good dressmaker or ladies' tailor turn out your coat. She will, of course, charge a little extra, but it will not come as expensive as if she made your whole costume, and you would certainly feel more comfortable in a well-cut coat. A short coat, semi-fitting, with a rounded basque like a huntsman's coat, and worn either open or closed in the front, is also a pretty model. Practical little costumes are to be seen in check woollen materials, mostly tweeds and homespuns, in beige, grey, black and white, with velvet collars.

VOGUE OF VELVET.

Velvet will be largely employed in conjunction with these tailor-suits, and velvet hats will be also much worn for the present season. It is a little too soon to wear felt, and these velvet hats are just the thing, and are invariably more becoming than the hard felt shapes. Another novel use for velvet is that of incrustations on blouses of crepe de Chine. One of the most recent additions in this is the colour known as "Malvoisie," which is really a new shade of old rose, only a deeper tone of colour. In crepe de Chine it looks very rich, and with velvet incrustations in the same colour it is most becoming and novel. In blues, the duck-egg shades and peacock will be the favourite tints; the directoire green and all shades of red will be seen. The "coquelicot" is, perhaps, the prettiest of these shades, and looks well in velvet and cloth. Velvet will also greatly take the place of lace empiecements. A becoming innovation for cloth dresses is also a narrow fold inside the collar-band, which has a softening effect and is very practical, as the colour can be varied occasionally.

BRAIDED GOWNS.

The fancy for braiding cloth gowns grows daily more pronounced, some models I have seen being most profusely soutached, the coats fastening with passementerie frogs or braidenbourgs. A black and white striped velvet coat and skirt was very smart; the coat was rather long, and tight-fitting. It had a black velvet collar and revers, long sleeves, almost tight-fitting, with velvet cuffs, and it was fastened with these black braidenbourgs down the front. The striped effects in velvet and also checks will be fairly general, as they are new; but candidly I do not advise anyone who has a limited number of gowns to invest in one of these, as they not only carry date, but you quickly tire of anything so striking.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY OCT. 7.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat
Hymns 219, 164, and 322
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns—165, 285 and 270
Collection for— athedral high Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-1 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.— atins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith.
6-30 a.m. Preacher Mr. F. Anderson, M. A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10- a.m.—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith.
6-3 p.m.—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith.
O her particulars as usual.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev. Dr. McKichan.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
(Services in the Boys' School-room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Father Langmore.
10-30 a.m.—Catechism.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Church expenses.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-0 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns 186 and 182.
8-15 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns 261 and 604.
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-3 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—297, 184, 238, 24 and 222.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—23
Hymns—162, 163 and 226.
Paraphrase—35.
Psalm—103.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. PEEL, IRS
NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 8.

258.—Issue of Arms.—Members of the Corps are requested to attend at Head-Quarters to receive their Arms and Equipment as early as possible. Issues will be made between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily, except Sundays.

P. R. CADELL, Major
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 6.

Drill.—There will be 6th D. L. mark VII. drill at middle Ground Fort to-day for Nos. 1 and 2 Company.
Parade at the B. V. A. Club at 4-45 p.m.
Launch will have Apollo rounder at 5 p.m. sharp.
Dress Khaki and F. S. Caps.
Instruction.—There will be a parade daily at 7-30 a.m. at the Saluting Battery for all Officers, N. Co's., D. R. F. specialists and Layers.
Strength.—The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Company.
No. 1065 Gr. D. Rhodes.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, October 6.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.
2. It is notified for general information that the Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect this Corps at the Riding School on Tuesday the 16th instant at 7-15 a.m.
3. Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so for Tuesday's Parade.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

MR. TREE, entertained at Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Pen-and-Pallette Club, confided to his hosts that he mitigates the lonely life of railway station hotels by reading plays. "The other day," he said, "a work of genius was sent to me in many acts and many scenes. The date was said to be 2000 B.C.; time, Christmas Eve."

ONE of the most important accessions to the intellectual equipment of the Egyptian State Railways is Mr. Macnamara, who was lately the chief electrical engineer to the world-famed firm of Vickers, Son and Maxim, Limited. Mr. Macnamara has been spending the summer in the United States, where he has been studying the latest American inventions in electric traction and coal conveyers. During his summer leave he has not only visited most of the important railway centres of the United States but he has

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS,

Concluding Events.

GENERAL RICHARDON S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The assault-at-arms were concluded this evening with the presentation of prizes by Mrs. Richardson. The officers of the Divisional Staff were "At Home" and among their numerous guests was H. E. Lord Lamington.

The concluding events consisted primarily of the final "tugs of war;" the 93rd Highlanders beat the Connaught Rangers in heavy weight, and the Royal Scots in light weights. The 121st Pioneers, beat the 114th Mahrattas in light weights.

Lieutenant Ellis, 114th Maharattas, was adjudged the best officer at arms. Lieutenant Dunsterville, Devons, bring second.

The best Regiment at arms—British—was the 93rd Highlanders, and Native, the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Before prizes were presented General Richardson said:—"Your Excellency, Hitherto the assault-at-arms were held at Poona and have been open to the Western Command. Owing to representatious put forward by various units it has been found desirable to make the experiment of divisional assault-at-arms, This year marks the inauguration of a divisional show. It is obvious that the units *i. e.*, local units, possess certain advantages.

They have facilities for entry, economy in railway expenses for man and beasts and last but not least they have their own gallery. A detail worth discussing is the most suitable time of the year to hold the annual assault at-arms, and as the season is too busy, September 25 too hot and October is distinctly sunny. It is most difficult to getadate convenient for all. I should like this matter to be considered by units generally. I trust Commanding Officers will intimate to the Secretary any suggestions they have to offer. I would venture to suggest that if this is done the earlies the better, while the various defeats are fresh on the memory. It is under consideration to collect the winners of Quetta, Mhow and Poona and run off final at Bombay during December and January. In connction with a show something on the line of a Military Tournament at Islington I am confident that the scheme on these lines will receive support of Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command though perhaps the idea is hardly practicable.

This year the divisional competitors have been keenly contested and fought out in a manly and a sporting spirit. Those competitors who have innumerable advantages they promote the efficiency, discipline and *espirit de corps* with the additional advantage of bringing officers and men together. Of course, we accept the fact that the initial stage of a battle must be guns and long range firing, but the moment must come when bayonets are fixed and cold steel settles the matter. History repeats itself and modern events have shown us what can be done at the point of the bayonet. The army has a reputation to sustain and from all I have seen during the assault-at Arms I am confident that we need have no misgivings, but during peace times we must practise and perfect ourselves and that is why the assault-at-arms are justly encouraged and supported.

"I take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency for the kind support you have given to this tournament and for your attendance here this evening. I assure you all officers are very glad to meet you here. I also desire to thank Captain Umfreville and Sergeant-Major Chinnery for the very hard work they did to ensure the success of the tournament, as well the judges who spent many weary hours in attending to the competitors. I hope next year we may be able to go back to the Western Command tournament."

After this Mrs. Richardson distributed the prizes.

The Governor thanked her for doing so and said she had always identified herself with all military sports with peculiar grace and charms. He called for three cheers for Mrs. Richardson. The General called for three more for his Excellency, and Captain Umfreville added three more for the General.

RETURN OF THE DURAND FOOTBALL TEAM.

Enthusiastic Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCT. 5.

The success of the Cameronians in the Durand Football Tournament evoked great enthusiasm at Chakrata. The team arrived there on Wednesday afternoon. They were met at Kailana Nek by the whole of the Battalion with band and pipers. The cups were uncovered and the players carried them shoulder high, the pipers striking up "Cock O' the North." At the Sergeants' Mess all the Officers were present and the Colonel as congratulated the team on its success. The cups were filled and the health of the team was drunk.

A dinner was afterwards given to the team by the Sergeants' Mess in the Coffee House and the day was observed as a holiday by the Battalion.

Since 1905 the Cameronions have won the Lahore Cup, the Bengal and Punjab Cup, end were runners up for the Lucknow-Murray Cup.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mayer acts as Vice Consul for the United States of America.

Mr. Murray acts as Consul for Belgium and Mr. Jolly as Consul for Sweden at Aden during the absence of the permanent incumbents.

Mr. Wilkinson officiates as Under-Secretary, Foreign Department of the Government of India from the 17th of September.

Mr. Rennie is posted as First Assistant to the Resident of Mysore.

Captain Garratt is granted one year's leave.

Mr. M. A. Arbuthnot is confirmed as Consul for Norway in Madras.

Mr. Couper acts as Vice Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

The services of Mr. Thompson, Assistant Conservation of Forests in the Central Provinces is placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department.

Captain Haworth is posted as His Majesty's Senior Consul at Kermanshah.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Banka Bihari Singh, Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Captain C. G. Seymour, I. M. S., are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The services of Lieutenant Thompson Wilgles of the Rifles and Rigg of the 92nd Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Military Police.

Major Rogers is confirmed as Professor of Pathology in the Calcutta Medical College.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Raitt is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Rawalpindi.

Lieutenant Brown of the 101st Grenadiers and Lieutenant Potter of the 117th Mahrattas are admitted in the Indian Army.

Major Wake, Cantonment Magestrate, is granted three months' extension of leave.

Major Walter, Cantonment Magistrate at Rawalpindi, is granted thirteen months' leave.

VOLUNTEERS.

Behar Light Horse:—Sir James Bourdillon resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel, Madras Guards.

John Hannas to be 2nd Lieutenant.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga is nominated an additional member of the Viceroy's Council.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Bruce, Deputy Accountant General was granted leave 75 days from 1st November.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on Mr. Maxwell's Deputation to the Telegraph Committee Mr. Harrison officiates special 1st grade.

Postmaster General Khan Bahadur Lalkaka in 1st Grade and Mr. Hannyngton in 2nd Grade and colder of the charge of the Punjab Circle. Mr. M. Gubbay will continue to officiate under the Secretary the Commerce Department *vice* Mr. Rainy acting as Secretary to Telegraph Committee.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. W. Cruickshank, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to resign service.

Messrs. Cooper, Lang and Penny Traffic Inspectors N. W. Railway are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents on probation.

Mr. H. Trotter officiating Examiner of Account posts O. and R. Railway on relief by Mr. Mnirhead is posted to the to the Office of Examiner of Accounts N.-W. Railway.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. September 17.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Brig-Gen H B B Watkis, D A G, Western Comd
Brig-Gen C L Woollcombe, Commdg Allahabad Bde
Brig-Gen W B Capper, D A G, Eastern Comd
Col L Herbert, C V O, 5th Cav
Lieut-Col H B Borradaile, D S O, 34 Sikh Prs
Col K S Davison, 2 Lrs
Col F H R Drummond, C I E, 38, C I H
Lieut-Col L A Gordon, 32 Lrs
Lieut-Col C H Macdonald, 96 Berar Inf
Lieut-Col A N Carr, 3 Skinner's Horse
Lieut-Col G Murray, 23 Cav
Major G B Hingston, R E
Major R J T Savi, 90 Punj
Major F H Peterson, DSO, 32 Sikh Prs
Major H Hudson, C I E, 19 Lrs
Major G C Cawood, Hariana Lrs
Major L W Y Campbell, I A
Major A R Winslœ, DSO, R E
Major C W O Bryen, 27 Punj
Capt I M Little, 26 Punj
Capt A T Pridham, I M S
Capt M Mackelvie, 3 Brahmans
Capt G G Splane, I O D
Capt W F S, Casson, 27 Lt
Capt A C Wall, 7 G R
Capt W A S Walker, 46 Punj
Capt G L S Clarke, 34 Sikh Prs
Capt P F Pocock, I A
Capt D A D McVean, 45 Rattray's Sikhs
Capt H V Firth, I A
Capt O H Lawson, 26 Punj
Capt W M R Brown, 2-3 G B
Capt A Ward, 30 Punj
Capt J L Furney, 22 Punj
Capt W E G Lillingston, 29 Lrs
Lieut F L Hughes, 20 D C O Inf
Lieut J Peters, 10 D C O Lrs
Lieut D G Bromilow, 14 Jat Lrs
Lieut H B Vernon, 78 Moplah R
Lieut J Whitehead, 1 Brahmans
Lieut G D McCormick, 72 Punj
Lieut A McL Finnie, 92 Punj
Lieut WRA Hunt, 25 Punj
Lieut S D Massy, 29 Punj
Lieut F G Greenstreet, 103 Mah L I
Lieut W R B Colan, 67 Punj
Lieut ESJ Anderson, Mily Accts Dept
Lieut P F Pope, 1 Brahmans
Lieut N C Bannatyne, 128 Prs
Lieut W S J Scruby, 89 Punj
Lieut R T McEnery, 46 Punj
Lieut H M D Shaw, 1 G R
Lieut L G Dudley, 6 Jat L I
Lieut C H Howell, 18 Tiwana Lrs

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr T C Piggott, B Cov
Mr R S Hole, B
Mr W S Etheridge, B
Mr S W Cocks, B
Mr F J Paine, B
Lieut-Col W Cook, I A
Lieut-Col F G Bradley I A
Major C G Bruce, M V O
Capt F Wall, I M S
Lieut P B Hall, D S O 34 Sikhs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C E Muriel, B, 2 days' Extraordinary leave
Mr J T Bennett, B, 1 mo furl
Mr G P de la Hey, B, furl, on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr A H Clarke, B, 2 days' furl
Mr J L Baker, B, special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr W H Cornish, B, 2 mo furl (cancels return)
Mr S J F Berkeley, B, 4 mo furl
Mr H S Harrington, B, 2 mo extraordinary leave converted into 1 mo furl on M C
Mr H Bradley, M Cov, furl Nov 11, 1906
Mr C M Baker, Bo Cov, 3 days' furl
Major-Gen D Haig, C V O C B, 1 day
Col R Macrae, I M S, 3 days
Lieut-Col G S Kerrich, 26 Lt Cav, 4 mo
Major C B Baldock, I A
Major R W Nicolson, I A
Brevet Major J M C Colvin, V C, R E
Capt W N Lushington, S T C
Capt S F B Dalrymple Hay 2-6 G R
Capt G Tate I M S
Capt H V Firth, I A
Capt H R E Pratt D S O, 36 Sikhs
Capt H R Brown, 81 Prs
Capt W St G Chamier, S T C
Capt H C S Corbett, 93 Burma I
Capt A S Evans, R E
Capt A H Cunningham, R E
Capt A B Whatman, DSO, Insp A Signalling
Capt H Hulseberg, 127 Belooch F I
Capt J H Watson, 13 B Lrs
Capt A A James, 29 Punj
Capt R J Bradley, I M S
Capt A D Strong, 10 Lrs
Capt L L Wheatley, 45 Rattray's Sikh
Capt J D Stirling, D S O, 57 Wilde's Rifles
Capt D Forster, R E
Capt R C Smith, 17 Cav
Capt H A Gib, 32 Prs
Lieut W I J Massy, 12 Prs
Lieut G C S Black, 8 Raj
Lieut O E Todd, 90 Punj
Lieut A Chamberlayne, 1 Lrs
Lieut DH R Giffard, 8 G R
Lieut L C L Bayley, 6 K E O Cav
Lieut W F C Gilchrist, 52 Sikhs
Lieut E R Hagger, 22 Cav
Lieut A E Browne, S T C
Lieut C H Clutterbuck, 125 Napier's R
Lieut D J N Blair, 17 Inf
Lieut K B Joynson, 15 Lrs
Lieut J D Byrne, R A, 28 Mtn batty
Lieut R V Hunt, 123 Outram's R
Lieut G W Cochran, 81 Prs
Lieut H T Skinner, 29 Punj
Lieut C H G Black, 34 Poona H
Nursing Sister Miss M E Gray, Q A M N S I
Major H G Maxwell, I A, to March 7, 1907.
Major G C Cawood, 7 H Lrs, 4 days
Major R J R Brown, 87 Punj 3 mo, M C
Major H W Campbell, 18 P W O Lrs, 5 mo
Major Fitz H Wintle, 52 Sikhs, 10 days
Capt H B Cheyne, 1 D C O Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt W C W Harrison, S T C, to Feb to 28, 1907
Capt T E Moore Lane, 9 Bhopal Inf 1 mo M C
Capt W K Bourne, 2 Lrs, 4 mo
Capt C G Woodhouse, 126 Beloochistan Inf, 4 mo M C
Capt L Reynolds, IMS, 6 mo M C
Lieut H G Bignell, 2 mo M C
Lieut H I Money, 1 G R, till Nov 15, 1906
Lieut C A C Mackenzie, 97 Deccan I, 4 mo
Lieut L H Branson, 110 M L I, 2 mo

Lieut J W H Babington, I M S, 3 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A J O'Brien, C I E, B
Mr P Hemmingway, B Cov
Mr R T Greer, CSI, B Cov
Mr R Oakden, B Cov
Mr M F O'Dwyer, B Cov
Mr J T Bennett, B
Mr A Wolfenstan, B
Mr R O Lees, B
Mr C G Stock, B
Rev A H Hildesley, B
Mr C E Holloway, B
Mr D S Hadow, B
Mr F E Bull, B
Mr E Hypher, B
Mr H Bradley, M Cov
Mr R F Grimley, M Cov
Mr S Pears, M
Mr J T Sewell, M
Mr C M Baker, Bo Cov
Mr A C S Wilkinson Bo
Major-Genl H Mansfield, C B, I G S & T
Major-Gen J B Woon, CB, Allahabad Bde
Brig-Gen W du G Gray, C B, Jhelum Bde
Col R Macrae, I M S
Lieut-Col O H Channer, I M S
Lieut-Col G L Shaw, 86 C I
Lieut-Col A L Lindesay, 24 Punj
Lieut-Col M J Tighe, DSO, 82 Punj
Lieut-Col C R Keate, 90 Punj
Lieut-Col R F Anderson, I A, D J A G, Western Comd
Lieut-Col A H Bingley, 7 Raj
Lieut-Col C T W Piric, 18 Tiwana Lrs
Lieut-Col A H G Kemball, 1-5 G R
Lieut-Col W B Mullins, 29 Punj
Lieut-Col C Y Crommelin, I A
Lieut-Col W Prior, 13 Raj
Lieut-Col E L Holloway, 64 Prs
Major F G Batten, 61 Prs
Major D G M Campbell, 9 Lrs
Major N E Robin, 7 Raj
Major E G Wright, I A
Major F G Smallwood, R A
Major F C Muspratt, 30 Punj
Major A Walpole, R E

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

THE pressure has risen in Burma and has fallen in the North-east of India so that the precipitation is likely to improve in the latter area at the expense of the former.

In other parts of India little change has occurred and the disturbance in Kashmir appears very slight.

In Burma there has been light to moderate and nearly general precipitation, Mergui had 1 inch, Tavoy 12 inches, Moulmein 2, Rangoon 1¼, Diamond Island 4 inches, Toungoo and Yamethin 1 inch and Mandalay 2 inches.

The skies remain moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature is still in defect.

In Eastern Bengal and Assam light rain has fallen locally and from Behar one light fall is reported.

The cloud has increased in the North-east of India and Orissa and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast.

The temperature changes have been irregular and the departures from normal not large.

In the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur, Sutna, Pendra and Nagpur report light falls.

In Central India the skies are lightly to moderately clouded, but in the other two areas they are generally clear.

The temperature is still in defect in Central India, in the Central Provinces and approximately normal in the United Provinces.

In Kashmir a thunderstorm with hail has been reported from Sonemarg and the cloud has practically disappeared but the skies are still lightly overcast. Rajputana and Gujarat are clear and the rest of North-west India.

The air has become drier on the extreme north.

The temperature has fallen in Punjab and Kashmir, but is still moderate or in excess in the latter area, in defect in Gujarat and approximately normal elsewhere.

In the South-western half of Deccan light local rain has fallen in South India, and on the Circars Coast a few light falls have occurred.

The cloud has increased slightly in the Madras Coast and the skies are lightly to moderately overcast in the Peninsula.

The temperature has fallen and is normal except in the Madras Presidency, where it is in excess.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and some rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal, Bihar, in the circars Deccan and the south of India.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty September 15.

Acting Sub-Lieut C B Evans has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut J W Harries, to be lieutenant.

September 17.

The notice which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Sept 7,1906, relative to the retirement of Flees Paymr J Murray is hereby cancelled.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C P Freeman, to be lieutenant. Sub-Lieut. J A Holland, to be lieutenant, Acting Sub-Lieut W C Tarrant has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant. The undermentioned probationary sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant—namely :—A Unwin, H J G Pinch.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a sub-lieutenant—namely :—W K Stuart.

War Office, September 13.

The Army Motor Reserve.

The Right Hon Sir J H Macdonald, K C B, to be honorary colonel.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet G E D Learoyd, from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug 28, 1906, is cancelled.

4th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet the Hon C H G Mulholland, from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the Gazette of Aug 28, 1906, is cancelled.

11th(Prince Albert's Own)Hussars—Gentleman Cadet the Hon C H G Mulholland, from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut T E Brooks, resigned.

14th (King's) Hussars—Gentleman Cadet A E H Fretherstonhaugh, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R W Hewitt, promoted.

21st (Empress of India's Lancers)—Gentleman Cadet G E D Learoyd, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut N M Whitaker, resigned.

Admiralty, 19th September.

Clerk Cecil Hugh de Denne has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 9th September, 1906.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed Second Lieutenants :—Mr Vyvyan Cedric Mrtin Kelsey, Mr Ralph Lyndhurst del'Strother, Mr Eric Culpeper Weston, Mr George Hugh Vans Hathorn, Mr Arthur Peel Dawson, Mr Herbert Eamonson Dowding, Dated 1st September, 1906.

(War Office, Pall Mall 21st September.

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Stewart B Bythesea Dyer, D S O to be Captain, vice The Honourable M Bowes-Lyon, seconded, Dated 5th August, 1906.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Archibald S, Lord Montgomeric to be Lieutenant, vice S. B. Bythesea Dyer, D S O. Dated 4th August, 1906.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Lieutenant Charles J A Maberly to be Adjutant, vice Captain W T Willcox, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 12th September, 1906.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Second Lieutenant L W H Tringham to be Lieutenant, vice N M Whitaker, resigned. Dated 5th September, 1906.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Captain Arthur C S Clarke retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd September 1906.

The Norfolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant R Clark to be Lieutenant, vice E A Daunt, resigned. Dated 5th September, 1906.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Second Lieutenant The Honourable F G A Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice H Anderson, promoted. Dated 5th June, 1906.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Bryan S Moss-Blundell to be Captain, vice E L Vans Agnew, promoted. Dated 29th July, 1905.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry S Adair to be Captain, in succession to Major R D Turton, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 26th June, 1906.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant Alexander J M Gordon to be Captain, vice E W Atkinson, seconded. Dated 5th August, 1906.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Second Lieutenant K. F. Birchall to be Lieutenant, to, complete establishment. Dated 9th September, 1906.

The Hampshire Regiment, The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Captain Weir de L. Williams, D. S. O. notified in the Gazette of 11th September, 1906, is cancelled.

The Welsh Regiment, Second Lieutenant H. C. Rees to be Lieutenant, vice M. J. Raikes, deceased, Dated 9th September, 1906.

The Black Watch (Royal Highladders), Lieutenant Richard A. Bulloch to be Captain, vice The Honourable C. M. Hore-Ruthven. D. S. O., seconded. Dated 7th May, 1906.

The promotion to the rauk of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C. E. Stradan is antidated to 7th May, 1906, vice R. A. Bulloch.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Lieutenant Edward A. Underwood resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd September, 1906.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant W. H. V. Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice R. C. Greenwood, seconded. Dated 15th July, 1906.

Seaforth Hightlanders (Rose-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 27th June, 1906 :—

John G. E. Craik, vice The Honourable C. H. M. St. Clair, seconded.

Claud Macfie, vice J. G. E. Craik, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—F. Anderson, vice C. Macfie. Dated 27th June, 1906. R. A. L. Keith, vice W. B. C. Laverton, resigned. Dated 5th September, 1906.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Major William J. McWhinnie is placed on retired pay. Dated 22nd September, 1906

The Connought Rangers, Major William E. J. Grylls retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd September, 1906.

Captain Shadwell J. Murry to the Major, vice W.E.J. Grylls. Dated 22nd September, 1906.

The Royal Muster Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—F. E. Styles, vice G. N. Simms, M.V.O., promoted. Dated 9th June, 1906. W. R. P. Henry. vice H. S Jervis, promoted. Dated 30th July, 1906

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John W A Marshall, C B from half-pay, to be a Brigadier-General to command the Troops in Jamaica, and is granted the the substantive rank of Colonel, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel J E W S Caulfeld, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 7th September, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Cooper Penrose, from half-pay, to be a Chief Engineer, and granted the substantive rank of Colonel, vice Colonel T R Main, C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Dated 8th September, 1906.

Major Robert W P White, The Welsh Regiment, from a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, vice Captain Sir E I B Grogan, Bart., The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), who has vacated that appointment. Dated 15th September, 1906.

The undermentioned Officers to pe Brigade Majors, Volunteer Infantry Brigade :—

Captain H M Hannan 4th Volunteer Battion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Dated 1st June, 1906. Captain and Honorary Major (Honorary Captain in the Army), S R Dunn, The Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade. Dated 10th September, 1906.

Lieutenant The Honourable Henry G O Brigdeman, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to General The Right Honourable Lord Grenfell, G C B, G C M G, Commanding in Chief the Forces in, Ireland, vice Captain R M Yorke, who has retired Dated 12th September, 1906.

Unattached List.

Lieutenant Walter Young, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutnant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 21st September, 1906.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Frederick W. Hemming, C.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement under the provisions of Article 54, Royal Warrant, 1906. Dated 22nd September, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Bolonel Percy R. Mockler, half-pay, retires on retired day, Dated 22nd September, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund S. E. Childrens, C.B., a Chief Engineer, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 10th September, 1906.

The date of the grant of temporry rank in the Army to the undermentioned Officers of the 1st Transmanian Contingent is 27th November, 1899, and not as notified in the Gazette of 5th September, 1905. Captain Cyril StClair Cameron. Lieutenant Wallace Brown, Lieutenant Frances Cede Heritage.

The names of the undermentioned Temporary Lieutenants are as now described. and not as stated in the Gazette of 5th September, 1905 :—Reginald Stephrn Robert Stapylton Bree, 2nd Contingent Victorian Mounted Rifles. James Charles Roberts 1st. Victorian Contingent.

A MEETING of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress held at Victoria, has passed a resolution urging that the immigration of Indians and Japanese be restricted. It is not likely, an Ottawa telegram says, that the Dominion Government will pay any attention to the request, as Indians are British subjects, while Japanese, under the new convention, have as full a right of residence in Canada as Canadians have in Japan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia homeward bound passed Suez on the 4th October.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons, Captain G. H. Jones sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Trigonia 1070 tons, Captain T Powell, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Sumatra, with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 3698 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Coastports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1429 tons, Captain J McLean arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Iselda, 2784 tons, Captain G. Doders arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

R M S Lapwing.....Comdr Barker .....R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone .....Comdr Vines .....R I Marine
Caroe Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 5.

Africa .....1201 Butler .....M M & o
Axenfels .....2733 Wutimann .....
Dunera .....3487 Smith .....N F .....M W & Co
Dwarka .....739 Mauley .....M M & C O
Electra .....611 Sparks .....Cable steamer
Fazilka .....3698 Wilson .....M M & Co
Inverness .....3401 Clarkson .....Cary Bros. & Co
Itola .....3401 Johnston .....M M & o
Kalibia .....3149 Walker .....W & A Graham & Co
Landaura .....2185 Willshire .....Repairing .....M M & Co
Loch Tay .....3416 Stephen .....W & A Graham & Co
Madura .....1273 Sewell .....M M & Co
Mantra .....2983 Sullivan .....M M & Co
Nuddea .....1944 Willshire .....Zbar .....M M & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Elton .....M M & Co
Naderi .....1168 Gray .....B & P S N Co
Oolabaria .....Letivaude .....M M & Co
Oriental .....3085 Lewellen .....Aden .....7-30 P & Co
Peninsular .....2920 Palmer .....London .....5-10 P & O Co
Queelimba .....4987 Smith .....M M & Co
Pekin .....3900 Mitchell .....Shah S N Co
Putiala .....1429 MacLean .....M M & Co
Rahimani .....1973 Crooks .....B & P S N Co
Rander Remain .....1329 Carter .....Shah S N Co
Shahjehan .....2566 Davison .....Shahh S N Co
Trigonia .....1070 Powell .....
Upola .....3393 Shedrick .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat. Agents.
A	Malta	3899	Peters	Shanghai	14-10 P & O Co
B	Chin Maenab	2952	Goolwur	Chi'gong	11-10 F Muir & Co
C	& R Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	N F 19 A Peerbhoy & Son
E	Jachia	2784	Dodero	China	7-10 T Morrison &Co
G	Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius	6-10 H S Siddik
K	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	5-10 F Muir & Co
L	Misrif Sabah	64	Repairing		M M & Co
M	D D Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	13-19 P & O Co
N	Shahristan	1741	Simpson	Leith	7-10 E Latham
O	Mohammadi	1252	Storey	R S Ports	7-10 B and P S N Co
P	Akbar	3882	Baldwin	N F	H C Joosub

H W P D

Bahadur ..... 829 Fakeera ... Mangalore ... 3-10 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Counsellor .....3174 Cowine .....Dunkirk 16-10 K N & Co
3 Shah Najaf .....2853 .....Jeddah .....1-10 A Peerbhoy & Son
4 Ceylon Maru ....3142 Kori .....Kobe .....8-10 N Y Kaisha
5 Wensleydale ....25 8 Sharp .....Hamburg 6-10 T Morrison &Co
6 Langdale .....2515 Grey .....Ant. 5-10 .....K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Austria ....4879 Beiaffer .....Trieste .....6-10 D Scarpa
16 Luna .....936 Cuthush .....K'chi .....15-10 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Fazilka s	Wilson	Rangoon Sept 19
	Putiala s	McLean	Zanzibar &c
	Ischia s	Doders	Hongkong Sept 11
	Trigonia s	Powell	Sumatia sept 21
5	Oriental s	Lewellen ...	Aden Sept 23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Hindoo s	Jones	Karachi
	Assaye (Pt) s	Scmour ...	Co thampton
	Sultan s	Ingmeister ..	Zanzibar &c
	Baron Dalmeny s	Dobbie	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	Birnie	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Oriental for Aden.
" Muttra for Calcutta &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—245 bales hemp Kiddle Reave and Co; 4 bales carpets S Bulmji; 100 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Counsellor s—2000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros 50 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Wensleydale s—201 cwts mustardseed V Madhawjee
Langdale s—15,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton Bany and Co ; 2,000 cwts teelseed 7030 cwts rapeseed and 8035 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Shahiston s—246 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR ODESSA.

Austria s—1000 cwts myrabollams F F Campbell and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—500 bales twist N Phiroz 700 bales twist H Mooltanchand 200 bales twist M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1000 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—152 bales Cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co ; 200 bales Cotton. The Metsui B Kaisha.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Contested Chamber Matter.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

862-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Esmail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co part heard.

115-06—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Guneshdas and other vs J C Gulstaun—Crawford B and Co.

For inquiry under Section 244 of C P Code.

563-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli and others—Ardeshir and Co N and H M and M.

Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukushinath vs Chambelinath Poolnath—Raghavaya B and N

965-06—Little and Co—Palhonjee Pestonjee Darawala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

861-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheibkur and others—Captain and Y

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji-Khoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bukhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoebhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

935-21|10-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Thakurdas and Co—S. C. C. suit.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman—Kanga and P.

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chand Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

6-06—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Edward G Cabral—Payne and Co.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co Shariffbhoy Haji Dewji and others vs Issaji Taibhoy Arbeshir H D and Co.

856-05—Wadia G and Co Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhulay. Chitnis and M.

824-04—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vussonjee Narronjee—Bhaishanker K and G.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	6	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total.....	5	5	96
Same date last year.....	5	4	78

CHOLERA.

Attack. 1	Death. 2

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th September, shows a decrease over the corresponding week of 1905 of 2,528 mds. and Rs. 39,979 in the earnings.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE SERIOUS HUMORIST.

One of the provincial papers appears to have sadly bungled a joking version of the repairing of Big Ben. The artist responsible for dressing up the story mistook the clock for a man. For his consolation he may be glad to remember that even so astute a personage as an American editor has been known to trip as badly. A story from the fertile brain of Mr. Barry Pain described the death and subsequent adventures of one Richard Gell. The transatlantic journalist treated the story as serious history, and thus displayed it :—

MYSTERY IN ICY HAND.

Strange Psychic Gift Possessed by an Unlettered Man.

Test of His Powers.

Message Written by Stone Hand After Death of Owner. Phenomenon that Puzzled the Most Expert Students in Psychology in England.

We ought always to remember that Mr. Barry Pain is the author of Nothing Serious.

SURPRISING SPORT.

There is a promise of even more excitement than was expected from the cruise of the good ship "Xema" and her crew of diamond-seekers. Other people, it seems, are out for the same treasure, only they do not know quite where it lies. If they find the island, and be premitted to land, there may be other surprises. Rather a startling one awaited Admiral Sir William Kennedy when he dropped down on Robben Island. He went for treasure, not of the sort which the "Xema" seeks, but that which is dear to the heart of a sportsman—game. He got it in plenty. And right royally he was entertained on the island. But all the servants in the service of his host were lepers, all the guests at dinner, save himself, lunatics. He had a capital fellow as guide for his hunting. But the Admiral was careful not to leave his gun near him. For he was a criminal lunatic, under detention for the murder of his father. Yet he seemed the mildest of men, and the guest found him quite amusing.

CURRENT COIN.

The suggestion that "coppers" should be abolished and nickel coins substituted in England might, if carried out, be attended by more intricate problems than at first sight appear. Their resemblance to the threepenny piece and sixpence would certainly tend to confusion. And what would the collectors say in places where the notice "silver collection taken" is posted? Nickel coins are disappointing after silver. You part from your good English gold for a fistful of, say, Dutch coins. Your pocket bulges with these substantial shields, and you feel vastly wealthy. When you come to make a purchase, however, the illusion vanishes; the equivalent in kind of the great disc is very small.

THE GREAT WEN.

In Tudor and Stuart days they feared that London would become too large. They saw it is a great won to which would be drawn all the nourishment necessary for the life of the country. That is why they forbade the extension of the capital. In quite a different way it is noticeable to-day how any great enterprise in London is fed by the skill and labour of the provinces. Take, for example, the Embarkment tramway now building. How many areas does its construction affect! The home of cotton and the chief of London's fruit gardens are both interested. One of the chief firms concerned has its work for tram-building at proud Preston, twelve score miles north of London. Another is at Swanley, where the strawberries of the summer came from, and where the hopes are still to be seen.

CRIPPLED LIONS.

Recalling the physical characteristics of Scott, Sir Theodore Martin tells us, in a charming article in the *Daily Chronicle*, that he thinks of him as a very tall old man, with a club foot, leaning heavily on a stick, round which his legs seemed to twist as he walked. The description is a little shocking. Not all his contemporaries were as familiar with the story of his disability. Mme. D'Arblay, when Rogers introduced him at her house, was taken by surprise. As the Wizzard limped towards her chair she exclaimed, "Dear me, Sir Walter, I hope you have not met with an accident?" "An accident, madam," he answered, "nearly as old as my birth." Naturally the coincidence did not escape notice that the two literary lions of the hour, Byron and Scott, were similarly afflicted. "Formerly," said Hookham Frere —"formely great poets were blind: now they are lame." Scott bore his affliction with resignation; Byron fumed perpetually over his.

DISGUISED BLESSINGS.

We owe to that deformity of Scott more than is commonly remembered. Had he come to manhood sound in limb, the world, in all likelihood, would never have heard of him. He would have been a soldier, and might have been the billet of a bullet in his first battle. When his son desired to enter the Army Scott wrote: "I have no title to combat a choice which would have been my own, had not my lameness prevented." The sickroom is often the nursery of genius. His illness made Scott turn to reading for solace. Byron's affliction stimulated his mind and challenged his talents. Pope owed his satires in a considerable measure to his own deformity. Talleyrand, like Scott, was prevented from following a military career owing to an accident which left him lame for life. Flamstead became an astronomer through reading books lent to relieve the tendium of an accident of which he was the victim. Wedgwood traced his greatness to the illness which deprived him of physical activity, and caused him to rely upon his mental reserves. The law of compensation is impartial and kind.

THE CRISIS.

To be beaten over the head with a ginger-beer bottle until the bottle breaks would be a sufficient inducement for most men to desist from violence. It took two bottles, however, to prevent a Pontypridd man from murdering his landlady. But he was mad. Happily lunatics are not in every household. Ginger-beer bottles are not always available; if they were, the lunatic would be the more likely to have them in hand. Strategy has usually to serve the purpose. The story of the successful efforts would fill a book. But they are all more or less variants of that tried by Sir Thomas More when he was entrapped upon the roof-garden of his house at Chelsea. "Leap Tom, leap!" cried the madman. The Chancellor was much too old a man to make a fight for it. He had a little dog with him. "Let's throw him down first," he said persuasively, "and see what good fun that will be." The suggestion was acted upon, and the dog was thrown down. "Now run and fetch him back, and let us try again, for it is excellent sport," said More, who as the madman disappeared at once made himself secure.

THE BIRTH OF AN IDEA.

The keen interest which Germany now evinces in her Colonies is in striking contrast to her attitude of a generation ago. So recently as in 1870 Bismarck declared: "I do not want any Colonies at all. Their only use is to provide sinecures. That is all England gets out of her Colonies, and Spain too." The change of attitude in Germany is no greater than that which the preceding thirty years have effected in England, in which time Parliament had declared against any extension of the Empire, and Disraeli had written of "these wretched Colonies . . . a millstone round our necks." Germany owes the birth of her Colonial instinct to a Briton—Stanley. He met Bismarck at dinner a quarter of a century after the declaration against colonies, and the thought that this unassuming hero had founded so vast a State as the Congo State, simply by walking across Africa, fascinated him. From that hour he became increasingly favourable to the building up of a Colonial Empire for Germany in Africa.

A REVOLUTION.

One of the complaints of the visitor from across the waters is that he cannot readily understand our coinage. Well, many Regent-street and Oxford-street firms have set an example which, it is safe to predict, will rapidly extend to all the principal shops frequented by foreigners. They are ticketing their goods not only in English money, but in American. The price is shown in pounds, shillings, and pence, and also in dollars and cents. It is an admirable idea, and the wonder is that it has never been thought of before. But perhaps it has. How can there be expressed in American money the fascination of the "elevenpence-threefarthings"? Experience teaches the draper that an English woman must have the impression that she is getting a bargain when she buys: therefore he fixes a certain sum less one farthing. She would rather pay 19s. 11¾d. than 19s., because the former price is so near to, and yet not quite, a sovereign. There is a tremendous saving in that, she feels, which is lacking in an article bought at the level nineteen shillings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

FRAIL AND FEEBLE PEOPLE

TRY ELECTRICITY. THERE IS NOTHING GIVES GREATER RELIEF.

If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day, as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will send him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

FORT KAKORI, 28th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints, has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT, Kalyan, 7th July, 1906.

DR. COOK.

DEAR SIR,—I have now been using your Electric Body Battery for a little over a month and am glad to say that I have derived much benefit from it; and hope shortly to report a much greater improvement.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. H.

LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

FREE BOOK. I will send you a book post free, which explains everything thoroughly which you might wish to know regarding this treatment. Write for one of these books, call if you can and see the appliance, get free test of it. Consultation is free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GUARANTEE OF PURITY

MOIR'S GOLD MEDAL STORES

Moir's name on all Preserved Provisions is an absolute guarantee of Purity and Excellence, and that their Meat Products are prepared and packed by them in Scotland at their Aberdeen Factory from Home Grown cattle.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS—BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *immediate delivery.*

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BONA-FIDE SALE FOR A WEEK ONLY.

36 HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES

Eadie Frame, Brampton's Fittings, Dunlop Tyres.—WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.

24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.

A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 H. P. (Slightly used) Rs. 350 only.

EDWARD CYCLE WORKS,

Near Park Market—Opposite Catholic Church.—MARINE LINES, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or ousiness, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY

LIGHTER FARE LIGHTER CARE.

The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).

be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

ESTD. HILLS 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

GYMKHANA-PRIZES.

CLARET-JUG.
SILVER-MOUNTED
Cut Glass Bottle, Rs. 52.

GILT TRAVELLING CLOCK
With leather case. Sound
8-DAY movement, Rs. 35.

SILVER PATENT SPRING TOBACCO BOX.
Air and Water Tight. Finish Excellent, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

SILVER INKSTANDS.
Single as illustrated, Rs. 45,
Double from Rs. 100.

SILVER MOUNTED SPIRIT BOTTLE
Finest Crystal Glass, Rs. 37. Used throughout the East, Rs. 15

THE "SAIFTEE" MATCH BOX

STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES.
Rs. 35, Rs 50, Rs. 70, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 155.
Cedar lined or all Silver.

SILVER POCKET FLASKS.
Detachable half as drinking Cup
Patent non-leakage top
½ pt., Rs. 70. ¼ pt., Rs. 94-8.

NICKEL MOUNTED CAN TANTALAS.
3 Crystal cut bottles, full size, Rs 72

NEW SILVER CIGARETTE CASE.
Very handy, very strong, very compact.
One pressure an I case opens up in hand. Plain, Rs. 29-8.

SILVER MOUNTED BLACK FOREST SPIRIT BOTTLE.
Best Crystal glass
Rs. 16-8.

PATENT LOCK-UP SPIRIT STAND.
Polished Oak. Nickel parts,
Rs. 150. Best Crystal Bottles.

SILVER PEG MEASURE
Stamped and Guaranteed
¼ and 1-16pt. Rs. 30. Nickel
Silver, Rs. 9-8 E. P. B. M. Rs. 5.

SOLID SILVER SMOKERS SET
Cigarette case, Vesta Box, Silver Tube and Gold Mounted holder. Fitted in case ready for presentation, Rs. 46.

SILVER CASE with Nickel Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.

SILVER CARD CASE, POCKET SHAPE, Rs. 17-8.
Without top, Rs. 7-8.

SILVER CASE with 30-hour Nickel Watch Rs. 35.

SILVER MOUNTED BLOTTERS
3½ ins. × 2 ins, Rs. 18
Roller Blotters, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-12.

SILVER CIGARETTE TUBE with Gold Mounted Amber holder, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21.

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES.
Strong hinge and catch, concave pocket curve. Small, medium and large in size. Rs. 9-4, Rs. 12, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

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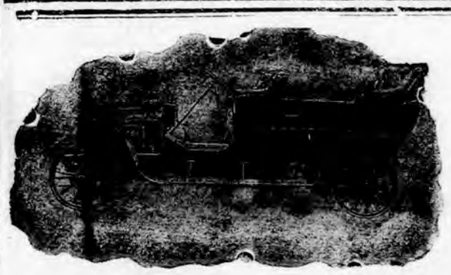

1906 MODEL 10 H. P. 2 Cylinder Double Phaeton

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CROMPTON & CO., LD. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, WORKS:—LONDON & CHELSMFORD.

Electric Fans.
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Projectors, etc.

Installations of Plant of all descriptions carried out and reported on.

Write for Estimates.

CROMPTON ENCLOSED TYPE MOTOR.

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"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the renders of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medal... REGISTERED *the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, obs*

DR. LALOR'S TRADE MAR

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all its Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists the World over.

SOLE AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY LONDON.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

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